

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878, IRELAND.

RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 59TH SECTION

OF THE

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1883,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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RETURN.

I.—ORDERS UNDER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

1.—ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ORDERS OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ORDERS OF THE LORDS JUSTICES, MADE PRIOR TO THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1883, WHICH WERE IN FORCE ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1882.

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POLY OF.—

The Lords Justices, under the powers vested in them by the 7th section of the Partial Inspection (Ireland) Order, 1878, do hereby order and direct that the inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the above-mentioned port only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By their Excellencies' Command,

HENRY ROBERTSON.

Dublin Castle, 28th day of September, 1878.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 23rd day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

Castlereagh Poor Law Union,
Newport Poor Law Union,
Wexford Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	M. MORRIS.
JAMES LOWTHER.	HENRY ORMOND.
J. D. FITZGERALD	EDWARD GERSON.
J. A. LAWRENCE.	

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinbefore mentioned, that is to say—

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Donegal West Poor Law Union,
Toberry Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, C.	H. LEW.
HENRY ERNEST CHATTERTON.	R. DEASY.
J. MICHIEL, G.	JAMES LOWTHER.
EDWARD GERSON.	

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878, the several Poor Law Unions hereinbefore mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Toberry Poor Law Union,
Donegal West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us,

* As also in the form referred to every Port in Ireland where animals intended for exportation are imported.

by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Orders of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £200 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united District shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's Command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.

J. T. RALL, G.

HEDGEN HYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lord Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

L This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 18th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

Strokestown Poor Law Union,
Castlerea Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 11th day of December, 1878.

R. DEARY. W. H. F. COGAN.
ROBERT B. WARREN. GEORGE A. G. MAY.

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 11th day of December, 1878, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

Castlerea Poor Law Union,
Strokestown Poor Law Union

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act.

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General

and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us, by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate four of its members, and that the members of the said Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee six members shall form a quorum, and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, or under the Orders of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £150 per annum, including travelling expenses, and the Unions included in the said united district shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof, respectively.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 23rd day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's Command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All that quay on the north side of the river Liffey, between the drawbridge entrance into George's (Cronan House) Dock and the south-west corner of the Queen's Thabor Yard, and also the several landing-places surrounding the said George's Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's Command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and the doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station:—

All that space or place situate near the Custom House of Dublin, and within the Dock walls thereof, called and known as "The Sallyfield," or "The Ballast-field."

This order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's Command,
HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 2nd day of April, 1879.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878" means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

The Poor Law Union of Belline,
The Poor Law Union of Belmullet,
The Poor Law Union of Killala, and
The Poor Law Union of Swinford,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 21st day of April, 1879.

J. T. BALL, C. J. D. FITZGERALD,
KIRKWOOD. HENRY GEMMELL. WATERFORD.
GEORGE FITZGERALD, JR. EDWARD GIBSON.
C. R. BAILEY. M. MACRIS. LEBANEY.

By the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act, conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby approve of the following part of the port of Belfast as a place of landing for Foreign Animals under Part IV. of "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order":—

The north and west quays of Spencer Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,
this 26th day of June, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' Command,
T. H. BURKE.

By the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act

conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Belfast as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All the north and west quays of Spencer and Dufferin Docks, extending a distance of two thousand feet, and all the space of ground on the marsh side of the timber pond adjoining the Spencer Dock on the north side, and extending a distance of four hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 20th day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin,
the 20th day of July, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

T. H. BURKE.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF AUGUST, 1879.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879."

2. This Order extends to Ireland only.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Revocation of former Orders.

4. The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1878, and the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Amendment (Ireland) Order of 1879, are hereby revoked; but nothing herein shall invalidate or make unlawful anything done under those Orders, or either of them, before the making of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, those Orders, or either of them.

Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

5. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the making of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the making of this Order or not, if and as long as

the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

- (a.) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and
- (b.) For the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and
- (c.) For the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

Cleansing of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and Milk-Vans.

7. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleansing of dairies and cow-sheds, in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleansing of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels, used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

Contamination of Milk.

8. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

- (a.) Shall not be mixed with other milk; and
- (b.) Shall not be sold or used for human food; and
- (c.) Shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals unless and until it has been boiled.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

- (1.) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or
- (2.) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact or otherwise, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—
until in each case all danger therefrom of the contamination of infection to the milk, or of its contamination, has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

Keeping of Swine.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

Registration of Dairymen and others.

12.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register.

(2.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit, by placards, handbills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such theron.

(4.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, and need not be registered.

(5.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

Acts of Local Authorities.

13.—(1.) All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and in force at the making of this Order, shall, so far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2.) Forms of registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 9th day of August, 1879.

J. T. BAILLIE, C. R. DEASY.
HENRY GARNETT.

PORT OF DUBLIN.

The Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the power conferred upon him by an Order in Council, dated the 15th day of September, 1878, and made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and entitled the Port of Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1878, hereby directs that the inspections of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Dublin, under the provisions of the said Order shall be made either in a suitable yard or other enclosed place to be provided by any person interested in the exportation of the said animals, or in the premises known as 14, Pitt-street, in the city of Dublin; and that no such inspection shall be made in any public road or other public thoroughfare.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1879,
By His Grace's Command,

T. H. BURKE.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

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THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
COPIER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Parts.

2. This Order is divided into parts as follows:

PART I.—Preliminary.

PART II.—Disease.

PART III.—Disinfection.

PART IV.—Transit.

PART V.—Foreign.

PART VI.—General.

Section.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the First day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878;

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs;

Disease includes, with the disease specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, farcy, and swine-fever;

Carcass includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcass of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcass, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

Licensing officer means any person authorized to act as such by the Lord Lieutenant;

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel;

Railway-pen means a stockade pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway;

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road, or by rail;

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order;

Schedule means Schedule to this Order;

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

PART II.

Disease.

CHAPTER I.—CATTLE-PLAQUE.

Notice of Cattle-Plague.

6.—(1.) The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.

7. No animal, horse, mā, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or enclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

Movement out of Place infested with Cattle-Plague.

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(a.) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(b.) No carcass, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no filth, manure, or fodder shall be removed therefrom.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the official execution of the same.

CHAPTER 2.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

10. The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

11. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient.

12. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died, or been slaughtered, or have been moved therefrom, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

13.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—For Slaughter.

(a.) The cattle may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slan-

tered, with a license of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(A.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) If the cattle so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—For other Purposes.

(e.) The cattle may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-houses for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, with a license of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(f.) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(g.) The cattle moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(h.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—Out of District.

(i.) If the cattle moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be required a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(j.) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(k.) If the cattle moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be required a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(l.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(m.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle to a market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition.

Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

14. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—Movement in.

The cattle may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certifi-

case of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

B.—Movement into:

The cattle may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

C.—Movement into, from another District

If the cattle to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licensee must be a licensee of the Local Authority out of whose district the cattle are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situated situated on or relating to the first-mentioned licensee.

15.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The licensee shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the license, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority endorsed on or relating to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the license of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

16. A Local Authority shall cause the son-shield or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 3—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Notes of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

17. The responsible to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereto to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

18. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved therefrom, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the condemned or other places where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

19.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease as aforesaid with the following regulations and not otherwise:

A.—For Slaughter:

- (a.) The animals may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there killed with slaughter, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.
- (b.) The licensee shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer,
- (c.) The licensee shall specify the slaughter-houses in which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-houses or place.
- (d.) If the animals so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—For other Purposes.

- (e.) The animals may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of breeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.
- (f.) The licensee shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licensee is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.
- (g.) The animals moved under the license shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.
- (h.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the license, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—Out of District.

- (i.) If the animals moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority endorsed on or relating to the first-mentioned licence.
- (j.) The animals so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.
- (k.) If the animals moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority endorsed on or relating to the first-mentioned licence.
- (l.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the license of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.
- (m.) Noting in this Article shall authorise the granting of a licence by a Local Authority in the movement of animals to a market, fair, sale-yards, or place of exhibition.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

20. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—Movement in.

The animals may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge, and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

B.—Movement out.

The animals may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

C.—Movement into, from another District.

If the animals to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licensee must be a licensee of the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situated indexed on or referring to the first-mentioned licensee.

21.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The licensee shall specify the place in which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The animals after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licensee of that other Local Authority indexed on or referring to the first-mentioned licensee.

(5.) The animals, since they are removed at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

22. A Local Authority shall cause the sow-shed or other place in which an animal infected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

CHAPTER 4.—SHEEP-POX.

Notice of Sheep-Pox.

23. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

24.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within

ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with sheep-pox.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

25. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with sheep-pox (namely):

(1.) No sheep shall be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox.

(2.) A carcass of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox as follows and not otherwise:

(a.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcass in that case being first skinned; or

(b.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(c.) The licensee shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d.) The licensee shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(e.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction thereof of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction thereof.

(f.) If the carcass is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indexed on or referring to the first-mentioned licensee.

(e) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the intermediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(f) No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep shall be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

(g) No sheep shall be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

Slaughter by Sheep-Pox.

26.—(1) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered.

(3) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate, pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:

(a) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed fifty shillings.

(b) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

(c) The provisions of the 8th Section of the Act of 1878 shall apply in respect of any compensation so paid by the Local Authority.

Declaration of Freedoms from Sheep-Pox.

27. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation thereof of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox.

Disinfection for Sheep-Pox.

28. A Local Authority shall cause the shed, or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Places at Arms by Privy Council.

29. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order:

(a) To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(b) To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox; or

(c) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox; or

(d) To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is deemed to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area; or

(e) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox.

CHAPTER 5.—SHEEP-SCAB.

Notice of Sheep-Scab.

30. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, as given under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

Treatment for Sheep-Scab.

31. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.

32. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place with sheep affected with sheep-scab;

(3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcass, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any folder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Articles 33 or 34 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.

33. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

CHAPTER 6.—GLANDERS AND FARCT.

Extension of Act of 1878.

34. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders and farct shall be diseases, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-nine (slaughter);

Section thirty-one (notices of disease);

Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);

Section fifty (powers of police);

Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);

Section fifty-two (removal of vessels);

Section fifty-three (carriages walked ad hoc), and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Glanders or Farcy.

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisements, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanders or Farcy.

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

- (1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place, or stable, or a house, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy.
- (2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy; but nothing in any such regulation shall authorise movement in contravention of Article 63 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleaned and disinfected.

Slaughter in Glanders.

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid.

Excuse of Military.

39. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, mules, or asses kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the general supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

CHAPTER 7.—SWINE-FEVER.

Extension of Act of 1878.

40. Swine-fever that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purple, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

- Section twenty-seven (disease during transit);
- Section twenty-eight (infected places);
- Section thirty-one (notice of disease);
- Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);
- Section fifty (powers of police);
- Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);
- Section fifty-four (exclusion of strangers);
- and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of these Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Swine-Fever.

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Places Infected with Swine-Fever.

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority theron.

Places Infected with Swine-Fever.

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely):

- (1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

(3) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise.

(a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there further slaughtered, with licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved in slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be required a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or relating to the first-mentioned licence.

(f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(g.) A carcass of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

(i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcass to be taken out is not the carcass of a pig that was affected with swine-fever, or

(ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcass to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcass is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcass shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(d.) If the carcass is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be required a licence of that other Local Authority issued on or relating to the first-mentioned licence.

(e.) The carcass so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcass, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

43. No swine shall be moved into a pigsty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pigsty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pigsty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Declaration of freedom from Swine-Fever.

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation thereof of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

Disinfection for Swine-Fever.

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pigsty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, so far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order,

- (a.) To declare any pigsty, shed, or other place, with or without any house or buildings, adjoining or near to that pigsty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever; or
- (b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever; or
- (c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever; or
- (d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is known to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area; or
- (e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

CHAPTER 6.—PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OR SWINE-FEVER FOUND IN A MARKET, RAILWAY STATION, GRADING PARK, OR OTHER LIKE PLACE, OR DURING TRANSPORT.

Special Provisions for these Cases.

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1873, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

(a.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard place of exhibition, or other place; or

(b.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(c.) While being on or on a loading-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(e.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(f.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(g.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely):

A.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall send and declare all the cattle infected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so named shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are reared be moved to the nearest available slaughter-houses for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

(c) The license shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(d) The license shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(e) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter time of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, the fact of the slaughter there.

(f) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a license of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned license.

(g) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter time of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

(h) Where foot-and-mouth disease is as found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(i) The diseased animals so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a license of the Inspector; and that license shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, or the district animal, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

C.—Swine Fever.

(j) Where swine fever is as found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(k) The diseased swine so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered, with a license of the Inspector; and that license shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased swine, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(l) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a license of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to the first-mentioned license.

(m) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter time of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

D.—Animals not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine-Fever.

(n) All animals being in or on the market, fair,

sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cowshed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, shall be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon.

E.—Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

(o) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare as to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cowshed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

F.—Disinfection in these Cases.

(p) In case of an animal being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, fair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cowshed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid whence the diseased animal was found, —

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found, —

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found, —

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found, —

unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that position has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Reports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

Expense.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the extraction by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the occupier or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Exception as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 9.—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(a) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(b) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(c) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain.

(d) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(e) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situated that animals thereto cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(f) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the turns of a highway.

(g) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 18 (A) (B) and (C) and 58 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in Case of Confirmation of Article 52.

53.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in consequence of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall cause and cause to be done by, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

A.—*Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(a) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 26;

(b) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8;

(c) If affected with sheep-sore the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(d) If affected with glands or farey the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is found, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knocker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—*Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(i) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so named shall be dealt with as follows:

(i) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is selected; or

(ii) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knocker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(g) The hours shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(h) The hours shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knocker's yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knocker's yard or place.

(i) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knocker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(j) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local

Authority, there shall also be royal warrant issued on or lessening to the first-mentioned license.

(k) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knocker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority set of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(l) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(m) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consigner or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(n) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being served in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow it to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found, —

(o) For animals where an animal affected with either plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found, —

(p) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found, —

(q) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-sore is found, —

(r) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glands or farey is found, —

(s) For swine where a pig affected with swine fever is found, —

unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

CHAPTER 10.—REMOVAL OF DISEASE OR OBSTRUCTION.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in any place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situated, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

CHAPTER 11.—CARCASSES.

Disposal.

55.—(1.) The carcass of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(a) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, farey, or swine fever; or

(b) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farey, or swine fever;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(1) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcass to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some

proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth;

(c.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by license from the Privy Council, cause the carcass to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcass shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughter's or knacker's yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcass or for securing the burial of the same.

(3.) In every case of destruction the Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(4.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcass to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause its skin to be shaved as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcass to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a license in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

50. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the license of the Privy Council, to dig up, or chase to be dug up, the carcass of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

CHAPTER 12.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Prohibition of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

51. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcass of a diseased animal is found, shall not by reason thereof, be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

Keeping of Animals in Slaughter Houses.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughterhouse in which swine are kept.

CHAPTER 13.—REGULATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF MARKETS, FAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

53. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, mares, or foals, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition.

PART III.

Disinfection.

CHAPTER 14.—WATER TRAFFIC.

Vessels.

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall before the landing of animals thereon, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(a.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept; then

(b.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scoured or soaked with water; then
(c.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash; except that
(d.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(2.) The scraping and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well washed with quantities.

(3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleaned and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is in use.

Fisheries and Litter.

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and effectively removed from contact with animals.

Marine Gangways and other Apparatus.

62.—(1.) A removable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the landing or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows:

(a.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectively removed therefrom; then
(b.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or soaked with water.

(2.) The sweepings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectively removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 15.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Horse-boxes.

63.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, mares, or foals on a railway shall, on every occasion when a horse, mare, or foal is taken out of it, and before any other horse, mare, or foal or any animal replaced therein, be cleaned as follows:

(a.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, mares, or foals have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the sweepings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectively removed therefrom; and
(b.) The sides of the horse-box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, mare, or foal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other implement.

(2.) The sweepings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse Boxes, Coachmen's Vans, and other Vehicles.

64.—(1.) A horse-box or a coachman's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion when an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, mare, or foal, is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(a.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or carriage or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose thereto stated, and has not, to

the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleaned as follows :

- (a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrappings and sweepings, and all dung, sand-dust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument : then
- (c.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows :
- (d.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrappings and sweepings, and all dung, sand-dust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle : then
- (e.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or sooted with water : then
- (f.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrappings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sand-dust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, mā, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows :

- (a.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrappings and sweepings, and all dung, sand-dust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (b.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or sooted with water : then
- (c.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrappings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sand-dust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Vans.

66.—(1.) A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows :

- (a.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which sedans, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrappings and sweepings, and all dung, sand-dust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then
- (b.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or sooted with water : then
- (c.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (2.) The scrappings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sand-dust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A movable gangway or passage-way, cage,

or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleaned as follows :

- (a.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then

(b.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or sooted with water.

(3.) The scrappings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows :

- (a.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrappings and sweepings, and all dung, sand-dust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then

(b.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or sooted with water, then

- (c.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrappings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sand-dust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 16.—ROAD TRAFFIC.

Pens.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleaned and disinfected as follows :

- (a.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrappings and sweepings, and all dung, sand-dust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom : then

(b.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or sooted with water : then

- (c.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrappings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sand-dust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

CHAPTER 17.—LANDING-PLACES.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or shall land or every other place where the animal is or shall land has been shall not be used for any animal, other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleaned and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animal's quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 18.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleaning and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleaning and such disinfection are to be effected.

Obligation on Occupiers.

73. Where the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

CHAPTER 19.—OFFENCES.

74. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which,—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, mares, or mules or carting or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway van in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjoining thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—as the case may be, the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

CHAPTER 20.—MARKETS, FAIRS, SALE-YARDS, PLACES OF EXHIBITION, LAIRS, AND OTHER PLACES.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

75.—(1.) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them :—

For requiring the owners, lessors, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense;

For requiring the owners, lessors, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required;

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessor, or occupier of any such place does not in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then, without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that place or place for animals, and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

Laws, &c., at Cattle-exporting Ports.

76.—(1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at the cattle-exporting port shall be cleaned and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in other case before it is again used.

(2.) Such lair or other place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows :

(i) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their discharges have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scappings and sweepings and all dung, sand, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

- (ii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water; then
- (iii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.
- (4.) The scappings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, sand, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

PART IV.

Transit.

CHAPTER 21.—TRANSIT BY WATER.

Fittings of Vessels.

77.—(1.) Every place used for animals on board a vessel shall be divided into pens, by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of lime or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

(4.) Every such place, if enclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

Overcrodding.

78. A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom shall not be overcrodded as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board.

Shorn Sheep.

79. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Gangways for Sheep-Pens.

80. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

Detention.

81. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or some or all of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

CHAPTER 22.—SHIPPING AND UNSHIPPING PLACES.

Water.

82. At every place where animals are put on board or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals, and water shall be supplied therefrom gratis, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approves.

Food.

83. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient shipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them, and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approves.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

93. Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Time for Slaughter.

93.—(1.) Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall be slaughtered within fourteen days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2.) The slaugherer of the animals may be compensated at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

Movement.

94.—(1.) No carcasses, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from a foreign animals' wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcass or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

** Disinfection.*

95. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

96. Where an animal in a foreign animals' wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 29—*QUARANTINE.**Port having Quarantine Station.*

97.—(1.) The following is the only port at which a part is at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Lord Lieutenant, defined as a foreign animals' quarantine station:

Dublin.

(2.) The animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

98. Animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Conditions of Landing.

99.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals' quarantine station is subject to the following conditions:

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purpose for which each animal is intended.

Second. The animals when landed shall be detained in the station for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved therefrom they shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence shall send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person.

Disinfection.

100. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

101. Where an animal in a foreign animals' quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals either and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 30.—*FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER OR QUARANTINE.**Countries specified.*

102. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.
Denmark.
Norway.
Sweden.
Spain.
Portugal.

Place of Landing.

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following:

Belfast. Dublin.

(2.) Those foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council, and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

Conditions of Landing.

104.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coast-wise from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 102, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coast-wise from any such port or place.

(2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals' wharf, unless and until—

(a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Ireland, has

entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds with or without a surety or security, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and (b) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

Twelve Hours' Detention.

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some bar or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.

(2.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without interruption at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

Embalming and Quarantine.

106.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be removed from the place of landing or bar or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1873).

(3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

A.—Cattle-Plague.

If the disease is cattle plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

B.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not elsewhere.

C.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals, and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not elsewhere.

D.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Sore.

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-sore, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not elsewhere.

E.—Swine-Fever.

If the disease is swine-fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

- (a.) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.
- (b.) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter, but not elsewhere.
- (c.) If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (a) pleuro-pneumonia, (b) sheep-pox and sheep-sore (reckoned as one disease), and (c) swine-fever, are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

F.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Sore.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-sore, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

G.—Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine-Fever.

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine-fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

H.—Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Sore and Swine-Fever.

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-sore and swine-fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

Continuance of the Cargo.

107. For the purposes of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without interruption at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

108. Where no animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

Detention of Suspected Animals.

109. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

Movement.

110.—(1.) No animal, carriage, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the bar or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

Disinfection.

111. Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

Landing of other Foreign Animals.

112. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animal's wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Ireland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

CHAPTER 31.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 32.—ISLE OF MAN.

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 33.—SHIPS' COWS AND GOATS.

115. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in Ireland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in Ireland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed satisfied that it has been taken from Ireland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

CHAPTER 34.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Other Animals with Foreign Animals.

116. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, shall be deemed foreign animals, and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

117. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

Foreign Animals imported on Vessels.

118. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals infected or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may, if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or say of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcass of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

Carcasses.

119.—(1) If a vessel arriving has on board the carcass of a foreign animal, horse, mule, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall

immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

(2) The carcass shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

General Powers of Detection.

120. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, mule, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may thereby be conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authorities and Police.

121. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effective execution of the same.

PART VI.

General.

CHAPTER 35.—INSPECTORS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary Practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 125 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Local Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by dissolution of the Local Government, without notice, or by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in his or her notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by him or its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Local Government shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Clerk or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, as the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Local Government or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

General Notice of Disease or Illness.

133. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

134. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Forms.

135.—(1.) The forms for use by an Inspector and the forms of movement license given in the First Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1878 and of this Order.

(2) Forms of movement license which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council may be used, so far as they are suitable for the purposes of this Order.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

136. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-poison, glanders, rinder, or swine-fever, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars thereto required, and shall continue to make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Food and Water during Detention.

137. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ox, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ox, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Notices to Privy Council as to Inspectors.

138. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector of a Local Authority is appointed, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspector, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 36.—MISCELLANEOUS

Report to Privy Council of Declaration of Freedom from Disease.

139. A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

Withholding of Compensation.

140. A Local Authority before determining, under paragraph (7.) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation.

141.—(1.) Where, in Ireland, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by their Inspector.

(2) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing, stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed, and the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1886, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner necessarily and properly incident to the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings.

(5) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs.

(6) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878.

Record of Slaughter.

142. Every Local Authority shall keep in the form given in the Third Schedule, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in the said Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Returns of Expenditure.

143. Every Local Authority shall, at the end of each calendar month, furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Fourth Schedule, the particulars of the amount charged by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 84 of the Act of 1878.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.

144. Every order or regulation made by a Local

Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to increase publicity for the same.

145. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them, under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

146. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

147. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or under any Order in Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

148. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

Printed Documents and Forms.

149. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order in Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 31st day of May, 1880.

MUNIC. B. DEANE, ROSE E. WARREN,
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R. R. DOWDE,
HENRY ORRIST. GERALD FITZGERALD, JR.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Forms for Use by an Inspector.

(1)

Declaration of Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____ hereby declare that I have this day found cattle-plague [or pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, or swine-fever] to exist in the following cow-shed, field, [or shed, or pigsty,] or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found], that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is annexed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be endorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18_____
(Signed) A.B.

(2)

Name of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.O. of

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____ hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found], that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is annexed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be endorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18_____
(Signed) A.B.

(3)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.O. of

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____ hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is annexed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be endorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18_____
(Signed) A.B.

(4)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.O. of

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____ hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is annexed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be endorsed], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18_____
(Signed) A.B.

(5)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-pox.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.O. of

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____ hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is annexed on this notice [copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be endorsed], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18_____
(Signed) A.B.

(6)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Swine-Fever.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To C.O. of

I, A.B. of _____, the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of _____ hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pigsty, shed, or other place, (that is to say,) [here describe the place where the disease is found] that I

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

(2.)

Movement of animals to a Place for purposes of Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Incubation, out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Pest-and-Mouth Disease.

* No.

Licence granted on the Certificate of:

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (a) at

to (d)
at

for the purpose of (b)

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

Conditions imposed on licence (a)

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

The amount of it is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution — Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting for any other such purpose as has been granted, or retaining, returning, or releasing, or otherwise removing, removing, holding by means of a false pretence, or granting or licensing a false-holding, the same to be taken as may appear, or indicating other offence with respect to horses, cattle, swine, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1879, in full may be punished.

* No.

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of] to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or pest-and-mouth disease, [the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and that, in his opinion, it is necessary that those animals should be moved out of the said infected place for the purpose of (b) , hereby license the removal of these animals out of that infected place to the undermentioned place or premises for that purpose.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a Licence of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to this Licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are indicated on this Licence (b).

Description of the Infected Place	Name and Description of the Animal or Animals to be moved	Description of the Place or Premises to which the animals are to be moved	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Animals are to be moved (b)

This Licence is available for (b) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of 18

No Animal can be taken to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition until (b) days.

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or Pest-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

(b) Feeding or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of incubation, as the case may be.

Conditions on which the movement and keeping are allowed to be enforced on the licensee by the person granting this licence.

(b) To be paid by the person to whom the animals are to be moved.

Caution — Persons not under the above Licence where such is necessary, or acting for any other such purpose as has been granted, or retaining, returning, or releasing, or otherwise removing, removing, holding by means of a false pretence, or granting or licensing a false-holding, the same to be taken as may appear, or indicating other offence with respect to horses, cattle, swine, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1879, to be liable to punishment.

(3.)

Movement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Pest-and-Mouth Disease.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No.

Licence granted on the Certificate of:

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals to

within the area infected with (a) at

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

The amount of it is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution — Persons acting without the above license where such is necessary, or acting for any other such purpose as has been granted, or retaining, returning, or releasing, or otherwise removing, removing, holding by means of a false pretence, or granting or licensing a false-holding, the same to be taken as may appear, or indicating other offence with respect to horses, cattle, swine, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1879, to be liable to punishment.

* No.

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of] to grant licences for the removal of animals in or into areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or pest-and-mouth disease, [the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (a) , hereby license the removal of these animals to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with (a) but not being within a place infected with (a).

If the animals are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority the licence must be granted by the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved, and there is also requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where the place or premises to which the animals are to be removed are situated or referring to this Licence.

Name and Description of the Animals to be moved	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animals, or his or her Agent	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved

This Licence is available for (b) days, including the day of the date hereof, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of 18

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or Pest-and-mouth disease, as the case may be.

Caution — Persons not under the above Licence where such is necessary, or acting for any other such purpose as has been granted, or retaining, returning, or releasing, or otherwise removing, removing, holding by means of a false pretence, or granting or licensing a false-holding, the same to be liable to fine or imprisonment with respect to horses, cattle, swine, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1879, to be liable to punishment.

(4.)

Movement of Animals out of an Area Infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No. .

Licence granted up the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the area infected with (a)

at

to (b)

at

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Notice.— Persons acting without the above licence or in contravention of any order made under this Act, or of any direction given by a Veterinary Inspector, or of any order or direction or notice given in relation thereto, or causing or allowing any damage in relation thereto, shall be liable to a fine of £100, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, or to either of them, or to any other offence with respect to the same, as may be directed under the Contagious Diseases (Prevention of) Act, 1873, to be and implemented.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, G. H. of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of] to grant licences for the removal of animals out of areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) , and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (b) , and having satisfied myself that the place where the animals are not comprised within a place infected with (a) , hereby license the removal of those animals out of the under-mentioned infected area to the under-mentioned place or premises.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is granted a licence of that other Local Authority induced on or referring to this Licence.

Description of the Infected Area	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the person to whom the Animals are to be moved (b).

This Licence is available for (c) days, including the day of the date issued, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

or Please pay my account for animal health disease, or cleaner my house.

To the name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be inserted.

Notice.— Persons acting without the above licence, when such is necessary, or using thereon after such time as the same has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering any document or paper purporting to be issued by means of a Veterinary Inspector, or causing or allowing any damage in relation thereto, or causing or allowing any damage in relation thereto, shall be liable to a fine of £100, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, or to either of them, or to any other offence with respect to the same, as may be directed under the Contagious Diseases (Prevention of) Act, 1873, to be and implemented.

(5.)

Movement of Cattle selected as having been found affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

* No. .

Licence to remove cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the same having been issued while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of cattle

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This certificate is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Notice.— Persons acting without the above licence who do not act in conformity, or using therein after such time as the same has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering any document or paper purporting to be issued by means of a Veterinary Inspector, or causing or allowing any damage in relation thereto, or causing or allowing any damage in relation thereto, shall be liable to a fine of £100, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, or to either of them, or to any other offence with respect to the same, as may be directed under the Contagious Diseases (Prevention of) Act, 1873, to be and implemented.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, J. B. of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having issued the under-mentioned cattle to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia while (a) , and having issued the same, do hereby license these animals to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is granted a licence of that other Local Authority induced on or referring to this licence.

The cattle moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the cattle.

Number and Description of the Cattle to be moved.	Slaughter House to which the Cattle are to be sent for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Cattle were sent.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

Notice.— Persons acting without the above licence who do not act in conformity, or using therein after such time as the same has expired, or counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering any document or paper purporting to be issued by means of a Veterinary Inspector, or causing or allowing any damage in relation thereto, or causing or allowing any damage in relation thereto, shall be liable to a fine of £100, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, or to either of them, or to any other offence with respect to the same, as may be directed under the Contagious Diseases (Prevention of) Act, 1873, to be and implemented.

(6.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House of Animals seized as having been found affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease in a Market, Railway Station, Greening-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

* No. .

License to remove animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the same having been seized while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the license.

This movement is to be retained by the person granting this license.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above license when such is necessary, or attempting after such license has expired, or notwithstanding information or knowledge of its existence, or notwithstanding the removal by means of force, or breaking or causing a hole, knowing the same to be false or in order to commit any offence, or committing other offences with respect to movements made under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1875.

* No. .

I, A. B. of , the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , and authorized to grant Licenses in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned animals to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease while (a) and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved	Slaughter-House to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Animals were seized

This License is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(b) Required for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, or yard, place of exhibition, or other place, or placed on a bar or other place before expense for sale; or being on or in a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place quay-side, or in a boat, barge, vessel, or other place where animals of different species are taken on the wharf or in the boat, or in any other place, or being in any other place not in the possession or control of the master or owner of the vessel, or the owner may be liable.

The date of the issuing of the license to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above license when such is necessary, or selling therein after such license has expired, or notwithstanding information or knowledge of its existence, or committing any offence, or committing a hole, knowing the same to be false or in order to commit any offence, or committing other offences with respect to movements made under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

(7.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House of Swine seized as having been found affected with Swine-Fever in a Market, Railway Station, Greening-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

* No. .

License to remove swine affected with swine-fever, the same having been seized while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of Swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This License is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the license.

This movement is to be retained by the person granting the license.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above license when such is necessary, or attempting after such license has expired, or notwithstanding information or knowledge of its existence, or committing any offence, or committing a hole, knowing the same to be false or in order to commit any offence, or committing other offences with respect to movements made under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1875.

* No. .

I, A. B. of , the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , and authorized to grant Licenses in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned swine to be affected with swine-fever while (a) and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a license of that other Local Authority issued on or referring to this license.

The swine moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the swine.

Number and Description of the Swine to be moved	Slaughter-House to which the Swine are to be moved for slaughter	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Swine were seized

This License is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, and no longer.

(Signed) _____

(Address) _____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the certificate.

(b) Required for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, or yard, place of exhibition, or other place, or placed on a bar or other place before expense for sale; or being on or in a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place quay-side, or in a boat, barge, vessel, or other place where animals of different species are taken on the wharf or in the boat, or in any other place, or being in any other place not in the possession or control of the master or owner of the vessel, or the owner may be liable.

The date of the issuing of the license to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above license when such is necessary, or selling therein after such license has expired, or notwithstanding information or knowledge of its existence, or committing any offence, or committing a hole, knowing the same to be false or in order to commit any offence, or committing other offences with respect to movements made under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1875, to fine and imprisonment.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Record under Article 142 of Order.

THE COSTAEGNOSIS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

POOT LAW UNION OF _____.

RECORD.

PART I.

Records of each Animal affected with Poxo-poxosoma [or Sheep-pox] Slaughtered (or reserved for Observation and Treatment) in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

Date of the Order for Slaughter by the Local Authority	Date of the Occurrence of the Disease	Date of Prevention of such disease by the Local Authority, and of the Period in which reduction	Date and Description of the Disease of the Animal	Reasons of its being kept, or for its being sent to the Veterinary Surgeon [or the Queen]	Value of the Animal and Mammal	Date of Variation	Date in Additional of the Variation	Number of Animals in the Variation	Amount of Value of the Variation	Veterinary Surgeon	Witnesses to the Variation	Amount of Cost of Variation per Head	Total Amount of Cost of Variation paid by the Local Authority to the Queen

Of the above Animals the following were reserved
for Quarantine and Treatment by direction of
the Privy Council, dated _____.

REMARKS

PART II.

Records of each Animal that, having been in the same Shed or Herd [or Flock], or in contact with any Animal affected with Poxo-poxosoma [or Sheep-pox], has been Slaughtered in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

Date of the Order for Slaughter by the Local Authority	Date of the Occurrence of the Disease	Date of Prevention of such disease by the Local Authority, and of the Period in which reduction	Date and Description of the Disease of the Animal	Reasons of its being kept, or for its being sent to the Veterinary Surgeon [or the Queen]	Value of the Animal and Mammal	Date of Variation	Date in Additional of the Variation	Number of Animals in the Variation	Amount of Value of the Variation	Veterinary Surgeon	Witnesses to the Variation	Amount of Cost of Variation per Head	Total Amount of Cost of Variation paid by the Local Authority to the Queen

RECORDS.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Poor Law Union of _____
 List of PAYMENTS made by the Board of Guardians of the above Union during the Month of _____, as Compensation to Owners of Slanghtered Cattle, and Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers under the provisions of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Orders made thereunder.

Date of Order for Payment	Name and address of Owner or General of Slanghtered Animal	Description of Animal	Amount of Payment or Reimbursement actually paid by the Guardians in the Month in the Order	Amount of Money remitted by Guardians by deposit of Cattle	Net Expenditure of the Guardians during the difference between the amount remitted by deposit and the previous columns	Amount claimed by the Board of Guardians for Cattle Diseases Fund during last financial year in Ireland, V., and also in which it can be claimed under the act of the year	Remuneration and Allowances to Inspector and other Officers	Name of Inspector, Amount paid to Inspector, & Date of Payment, & Period for which there was payment was made.
Total,								
Add Total Amount of Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers given forth on Column 8, and Amount claimed.								
Gross Total of Expenditure and Amount claimed.								

Add Total Amount of Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers given forth on Column 8, and Amount claimed.

Gross Total of Expenditure and Amount claimed.

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and as Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

To _____
 The Clerk or Under-Secretary,
 Dublin Castle

Chairman of the Board of Guardians
 City of the Queen,
 Date.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE—FORM I.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND LICENCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ANIMALS FOR EXPORTATION.

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the Port of _____ in Ireland, to the Port of _____ in Great Britain;

SCHEDULE

Description of Animal	Number of Animals		Name and Address of Owner or General of Animal or Animals	Observations
	In Writing	In Figures		
Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Goats, &c., Animals not described otherwise.				
Total No. of Animals				

Signature of Applicant.

Residence _____

Dated the day of _____ 18____

To the Licensing Officer in Charge in behalf of the Veterinary Department at the above-named Port in Ireland.

FORM II.—CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH.
(To be annexed to Form I.)

No. _____

Port of _____

day of _____ 18____

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above-named Port in Ireland, have

examined the Animal or each of the animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, and about being exported from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the Port of _____ in Great Britain; and I hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that, as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease.

Signature of Inspector _____

FORM III.—LICENCE FOR EXPORTATION.

(To be annexed to Forms I. and II.)

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, having received the above Certificate of health that the Animal or Animals set forth in the Schedule attached thereto, is or are free from disease, do hereby license its or their removal in the Vessel hereunder set forth, on the day of _____ 18____ from the Port of _____ in Ireland, to the Port of _____ in Great Britain.

Signature of Licensing Officer _____

Name of Vessel _____

Name of Owner of Vessel _____

Date of Sailing _____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

- (I) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or
- (II) If the offence is committed with respect to more than two animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

The Sixth Schedule

RAILWAY STATIONS at which WATER is to be provided for ANIMALS.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.	Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Limerick Junction,	Waterford and Limerick.	Patrick's Well,	Waterford and Limerick.
Lisburn,	Great Northern.	Paradise,	Great Northern.
Lisburn,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Limerick.	Perrington,	Great Southern and Western.
Lisburn,	Great Northern.	Poyntzpass,	Great Northern.
Londonderry,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Randalstown,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Londonderry,	Londonderry and Leath Bréifil.	Rathdrum,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Londonderry (to Scotch Stations),	Great Northern.	Rathkeale,	Rathkeale and Newcastle.
Longford,	Midland Great Western.	Rathmore,	Great Southern and Western.
Loughrea,	Great Northern.	Roscrea,	Midland Great Western.
Magnesia,	Cork and Munster.	Rush,	Great Southern and Western.
Magheracloch,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Santfield,	Great Northern.
Malkin,	Great Southern and Western.	Salles,	Great Northern.
Markishill,	Newry and Armagh.	Scarr,	Great Northern.
Masborough,	Great Southern and Western.	Sleathagh,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Masborough,	Midland Great Western.	Sliabhbeann,	Sea Valley.
Masborough,	Midland Great Western.	Slane,	Great Northern.
Melton,	Great Southern and Western.	Strabane,	Midland Great Western.
Melford,	Great Southern and Western.	Strabally,	Great Northern.
Milkstone,	Great Southern and Western.	Stranoclar,	Great Northern.
Minto,	Midland Great Western.	Strawson,	Midland Great Western.
Moggedy,	Great Southern and Western.	Tandragee,	Great Northern.
Monaghan,	Great Northern.	Templemore,	Great Southern and Western.
Monasterevin,	Great Southern and Western.	Thomastown,	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Monasterevin,	Belfast and Northern Counties.	Thurles,	Great Southern and Western.
Monasterevin,	Great Southern and Western.	Tinahely,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Monasterevin,	Midland Great Western.	Tipperary,	Waterford and Limerick.
Mulhinchase,	Midland Great Western.	Tuam,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Nova,	Midland Great Western.	Tralee,	Great Southern and Western.
Nova,	Midland Great Western.	Troe and Moy,	Great Northern.
Nough,	Great Southern and Western.	Trim,	Midland Great Western.
Northbridge,	Great Southern and Western.	Tubber,	Athlone and Tullamore.
Nowate (Co. Limerick),	Kilkenny and Northern.	Tullamore,	Athlone and Tullamore.
Newt.	Waterford, Wexford, and Roscommon.	Tynan and Caledon,	Great Southern and Western.
Newt., Main Line,	Newry and Armagh	Victoria Bridge,	Great Northern.
Newtownards,	Great Northern.	Virginia Road,	Great Northern.
Newtownards,	Belfast and County Down.	Waterport,	Newry, Warrenpoint, and Roscommon.
Nobber,	Great Northern.	Waterford,	Waterford and Limerick.
North Wall Stations,	Midland Great Western.	Waterford,	Waterford and Limerick.
Dublin,	Great Northern.	Waterford,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Oldcastle,	Great Northern.	Westport,	Midland Great Western.
Omagh,	Midland Great Western.	Wexford,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Quarantine,	Great Northern.	Wicklow,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Quays,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.	Wicklowtown,	Midland Great Western.
Pallas,	Waterford and Limerick.	Wicklow,	Midland Great Western.
Pancarrow,	Great Southern and Western.	Youghal,	Great Southern and Western.
Patrick's Well,	Great Southern and Western.		

By the Lord Justice and Privy Council of Ireland,

MOSEK

EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.D.

WHEREAS, by an Order dated the 26th day of June, 1881, and made by the Lord Lieutenant, by the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," it was ordered that in the said Order words should have the same meaning as in the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and that, notwithstanding anything in the Animals (Ireland) Order, from and immediately after the 1st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, animals brought from Spain or Portugal should not be landed in Ireland except at a foreign animals' wharf for slaughter.

Now We, the Leeds Journal-Advertiser and General

Governance of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in so vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

- I. The said Order of the 20th day of June, 1881, is hereby revoked.
 - II. Notwithstanding anything in the Animals (Ireland) Order, no animal brought from Spain or Portugal shall be landed in Ireland.
 - III. This Order shall take effect on and from the 2nd day of November, 1881.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
this 10th day of October, 1881.

O'Hagan, C. Henry Organdy.
O'Connell Don.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

2.—LIST OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL, ORDERS OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT, AND ORDERS OF THE LORDS JUSTICES, MADE DURING THE YEAR 1883, AND EITHER WHOLLY OR PARTLY IN FORCE ON THE 31st OF DECEMBER, 1883, EXCEPT ORDERS RELATING TO INFECTED AREAS.

Number	Date	Title or Subject.	Page
VII.	16th February, 1883.	Port of Dublin—Disinfection of Drayers, &c.,	36
XIV.	16th	Port of Dunglaugh—Disinfection of Drayers, &c.,	"
XVIII.	2nd March,	Port of Belfast, Cork, Derry, Gloucester, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford—Disinfection of Drayers, &c.,	"
XXXVI.	16th	Port of Newry—Disinfection of Drayers, &c.,	37
—	9th April,	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1883, No. IV., Prohibiting the Importation as to movement of animals into and out of areas infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	39
LXXXIII.	16th	The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883,	40
146	30th	The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883,	41
174	7th May,	Disinfection of hives, &c., of animals affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease when slaughtered,	"
209	22nd	The Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. III,	"
233	26th	Port of Waterford—Disinfection of Drayers, &c.,	42
406	2nd August,	Port of Dardanelles—Disinfection of Drayers, &c.,	"
—	16th	The Infected Places Marking or Branding of Animals Order of 1883,	"
540	7th September,	The Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. IV.,	44
555	16th October,	The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, Amendment,	45
594	16th	Movement of breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	"
—	26th November,	The Durrow, Cavan, and Monaghan (Ireland) Order of November, 1883,	46
—	24th	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VIII.,	"
707	16th December,	The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Temporary Order of 1883,	"
—	20th	Port of Belfast—Defining places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation,	47
—	20th	Port of Cork—Defining places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation,	"
795	29th	Extension of Order 147 to Counties of Waterford and Kilkenny,	"

3.—ORDERS MADE DURING YEAR 1883, EXCEPT ORDERS DECLARING INFECTED PLACES AND AREAS

No.	Date	Title or Subject.	Page
—	20th January, 1883,	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1883, No. II.,	35
—	4th February,	The Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.,	"
IV.	9th	Treatment of Pet Animals through Infected Areas for shipment from North Wall,	"
V.	9th	Port of Dublin—Disinfection of Drayers, &c.,	36
VI.	16th	Drogheda,	"
VII.	16th	Belfast, Cork, &c.,	"
XIV.	26th	Berwick,	"
XXXVI.	16th	The Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.,	"
XLI.	16th	The Hastings Fides Protection Order,	"
—	16th	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1883, No. III.,	38
—	16th April,	No. IV.,	"
LXXXIII.	16th	Modifying existing regulations as to movement of Animals into or out of Areas infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	"
146	30th	The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883,	40
—	7th September,	The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883,	41
174	7th May,	Disinfection of hives, &c.,	"
209	16th	The Dublin Metropolis Order of 1883, No. III.,	"
—	27th July,	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1883, No. V.,	43
233	16th May,	No. VI.,	"
406	2nd August,	Port of Waterford—Disinfection of Drayers, &c.,	"
—	16th	Dundrum,	"
540	7th September,	The Infected Places Marking or Branding of Animals Order, 1883,	"
—	20th	The Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. IV.,	44
—	20th	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VII.,	"
583	9th October,	The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, Amendment,	45
584	9th	Movement of breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	"
—	26th November,	The Durrow, Cavan, and Monaghan (Ireland) Order of November, 1883,	46
—	24th	The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VIII.,	"
717	16th December,	The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Temporary Order of 1883,	"
—	29th	Port of Belfast—Defining places for inspection of Animals intended for exportation,	47
—	29th	Port of Cork—Defining places for inspection of Animals intended for exportation,	"
795	29th	Extending Order No. 147, to Counties of Waterford and Kilkenny,	"

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1883.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.
SPENCER.

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1882, No. IX., will cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of January, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland), Order, 1883."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 31st day of January, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of March, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 29th day of January, 1883.

H. Low, C. G. O. Trevelyan.
W. H. F. Cogan Henry Ormsby.
S. Woods Flanagan W. M. Johnson.
A. M. Porter.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1883, No. II

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.
SPENCER.

WHEREAS it is expedient that further measures should be taken to prevent the spread of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Ireland:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland), Order, 1883, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 15th day of February, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of March, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 6th day of February, 1883.

H. Low, C. G. O. Trevelyan.
Edward Sullivan, M.R. Henry Ormsby.
S. Woods Flanagan. W. M. Johnson.
A. M. Porter.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.
SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "The Contagious Disease (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

Short Title.

I. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Prussia-street, in the city of Dublin, including the lands thereof. Infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority, or by the Privy Council, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in the Dublin Metropolis.

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter. Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereto or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Public and Private Sales in Dublin Metropolis.

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the Dublin Metropolis, except as authorized by this Order.

5. A public (or private) sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, may be held in the Dublin Metropolis, in any circumstances, with a license of the Privy Council:

6. The following public sale of fat animals may be held in the Dublin Metropolis without a license of the Privy Council, namely—

The New Cattle Market, Prussia-street, but subject to the provisions of this Order.

Special Regulations as to New Cattle Market.

7.—(a.) Animals exposed for sale in the Market shall not be moved out of the Market, but shall be slaughtered within the Market, or in the abattoir adjacent thereto, except as follows:

(b.) Animals may be moved out of the Market to a slaughter-house in the Dublin Metropolis for the purpose of being there slaughtered.

(c.) Animals may be moved out of the Market to a fair in the Dublin Metropolis licensed for their reception by the Privy Council, and may be kept in that licensed fair, subject to conditions specified in the license, until they are moved to a slaughter-house in the Dublin Metropolis, for the purpose of being there slaughtered.

(d.) Animals moved out of the Market shall not again move into the Market, and shall not be moved out of that portion of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District within the North and South Dublin Unions.

(e.) Animals to be moved out of the Market shall, after their arrival thereto, and before they are moved

therefore, be marked by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing them, as follows—

Cattle.—By the clipping of the hair off the end of the tail of each of the cattle.

Sheep and Swine.—By the painting or stamping of a broad arrow, about six inches long, on the left side of each of the sheep or swine with the following composition, namely—Rosin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts, and blue or red colour, one part, melted and used warm; or with some other adhesive composition of a blue or red colour.

8. Animals which have been exposed for sale in the Market—

- Shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed, and
- Shall not during these five days be exposed at any public or private sale in or out of the Metropolis, other than the Market.

9. The Order in Council No. III., passed on the 6th instant, is hereby revoked.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 10th day of February, 1883.

H. Law, C.	W. H. F. O'Gorman
Edward Sullivan, M.R.	Henry Ormsby
S. Wolfe Fluangan	W. M. Johnson
A. M. Porter	

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. V.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland
SPENCER

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows—

I. The area described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

II. This Order shall not apply to fat animals intended for slaughter and carried in railway trucks from a district outside the said area through the said area for shipment at the North Wall and not unladen until their arrival at the Dublin Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Howth and Booterstown Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market.

III. All such animals as last above mentioned shall, on being inspected and found free from disease in addition to being bated and horned as provided by the Animals (Ireland) Order, Article 84, be marked by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person in charge of the animals before shipment, as follows—

By the clipping of the hair off the end of the tail of each of the animals, or by stamping with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals.

IV. The term "fat animals" in this Order shall have the same meaning as in the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.

V. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 13th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of February, 1883.

H. Law, C.	W. H. F. O'Gorman
Edward Sullivan, M.R.	Henry Ormsby
S. Wolfe Fluangan	W. M. Johnson
A. M. Porter	

Schedule.

That part of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District situated within the North and South Dublin Unions.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. VI.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.
SPENCER

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in that behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows—

I. The term "North Wall" in the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order in Council No. V., with reference to shipment of cattle, shall mean and extend to the port of Dublin.

II. The Order in Council No. II., passed on the 6th instant, except so far as it declares the parishes of Glasnevin and Ballyroan, in the county of Dublin, to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease, is hereby revoked.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 12th day of February, 1883.

H. Law, C.	W. H. F. O'Gorman
Edward Sullivan, M.R.	Henry Ormsby
S. Wolfe Fluangan.	A. M. Porter.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. VII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.
SPENCER

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dublin, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship en route to or from Great Britain, or in any port of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 20th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 19th day of February, 1883.

H. Law, C.	W. H. F. O'Gorman
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FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.
SPENCER

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Drogheda, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with

animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 3rd day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of February, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XVIII.
By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes it, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within any of the ports named in the Schedule to this Order, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

Schedule to above Order

The ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greencore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Westport.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXXVI.
By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes it, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Newry, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 19th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XLI.
By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883, No. II.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Sale-yard or licensed sale-yard means a place licensed by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council for the public or private sale of animals within the Dublin Metropolis; other terms shall have the same meaning as in the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.

Regulations as to Licensed Sale-yards.

4. All fat animals which have been exposed for sale in a licensed sale-yard and—

A.—*Sold for Slaughter.*

(i.) shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed, and,
(ii.) shall not, during those five days, be exposed at any public or private sale in or out of the Metropolis.

B.—*Sold for Export.*

(i.) shall be exported within forty-eight hours after the day on which they are so exposed for sale;
(ii.) shall not, during that time, be again exposed at any public or private sale within the Metropolis.

5. (a.) Fat animals may be moved out of the licensed sale-yard to a slaughter-house in the Dublin Metropolis for the purpose of being there slaughtered,
or,

(b.) To a slaughter-house outside the Metropolis with a license from a person authorized to grant such by the Lord Lieutenant; or,
(c.) To the port of Dublin, for the purpose of being exported to Great Britain; or,

(d.) To a lorry in the Dublin Metropolis licensed for their reception by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council, and may be kept in that licensed lorry, subject to conditions specified in the license, until they are moved to a slaughter-house in the Dublin Metropolis, for the purpose of being there slaughtered, or to the port of Dublin, for the purpose of being exported to Great Britain, or such animals may be retained in the licensed sale-yard until they are moved for export or slaughter.

6. Such animals moved out of the licensed sale-yard shall not be again moved into the same or any other licensed sale-yard in the Dublin Metropolis.

7. All fat animals exposed for sale in a licensed lorry on being inspected and found free from disease shall, when required by the Veterinary Inspector, be banded on the left side—if intended for export, with the letter E, if for slaughter, with the letter M, either letter to be six inches long—with the composition to be hereinafter named.

Regulations as to Animals brought by Rail and intended for Export and not exposed for Sale within the Dublin Metropolis.

8. All fat animals intended for export and carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until their arrival at the Calton Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the

Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Amiens-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed to, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale-yard in the Dublin Metropolis, shall, before they are moved therefrom, be marked as follows:—

By branding with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the composition to be hereafter mentioned.

9. All such owner's as last above mentioned shall then be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

Bronzing.

10. All Bronzing referred to in this Order shall be done with the following composition, namely—Rosin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part, melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other persons exposing or in charge of the animals.

Cleaning and Disinfection of Sale yards, &c.

11. Any premises licensed either as a sale-yard or for the reception of animals intended for slaughter or for export shall be cleaned and disinfected in the manner laid down in Article 76 of the Animals (Ireland) Order, and, in addition, by applying to the floors and all other parts of the premises with which animals have come in contact, a solution of one part of carbolic acid to thirty parts of water.

Offences.

12.—(a.) If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a licence of the Privy Council thereto, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereto, and the person exposing the same thereto, and the audience, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(b.) If no animal is not marked as required by this Order, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person or company holding the sale, and the audience, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(c.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping or wounding, or in any other manner, takes out, seizes, or obstructs, or attempts to take out, seizes, or obstructs, any mark branded on an animal, as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person owning, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(d.) If an animal is not slaughtered or exported as required by this Order, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered or exported, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(e.) If an animal is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person owning, directing, or permitting the movement, and the con-

sige or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been so moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Revolving.

13. This Order shall hereby revoke Articles II., III., and IV., of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. V., passed on the 8th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 16th day of March, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R. Henry Graysby.
S. Weetle Flanagan.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXVIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WHEREAS, in consequence of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in the poor law union of Mullingar, certain areas in that union have been declared to be areas infected with foot-and-mouth disease:

And whereas by an Order (No XVI.) made on the 2nd day of March, 1883, the following area was declared to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease—that is to say,

"All the lands and premises comprised within the municipal boundaries of the town of Mullingar";

And whereas it is expedient to take further measures to prevent the extension of foot-and-mouth disease to other parts of Ireland;

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

I. This order may be cited as "THE MULLINGAR FARMS PROCLAMATION ORDER."

Commencement.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

III. In this Order, "infected area" means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease in the poor law union of Mullingar.

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereto or not, and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale. Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Public and Private Sales.

IV. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held during the month of April in the infected area comprised within the municipal boundaries of the town of Mullingar, or in any other infected area adjacent thereto.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1883, No. III.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland
SPENCER.

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, and the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. II., respectively, will cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of March, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein respectively contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:-

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. III."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 31st day of March, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of May, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred theretofore before that day, and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 30th day of March, 1883.

Henry Ormeley. H. Wadding Flanagan.
Thos Steele, Genl. A. M. Porter.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1883, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland
SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

1. Animals brought from France shall not be landed in Ireland.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos Steele, Genl.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,
No. LXXXII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland
SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:-

Commemoration.

1. This order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Declarations.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Articles 20 and 21

(*Arms infested with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, a declaration such as is indicated in the Form A given in the Schedule to this Order, made by the owner of the animals mentioned in the declaration, or by his agent authorized in writing for that purpose, may be substituted for the certificate of health of a Veterinary Inspector required by these Articles to be produced as a condition precedent to the granting of a license for the movement of animals, and the forms of license numbered (5) and (4), given in the First Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order may be varied accordingly for that purpose.

Delivery of Certificates and Declarations.

3. (a.) A movement license is not available except when accompanied by a certificate or the declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting a movement license under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereon to him.

(c.) The person granting the license shall deliver the certificate and the declarations or declarations produced to him, when so marked, with the license, to the person receiving the license from him.

Exemption from Infestation of Licenses.

4. Articles 20 (c) and 21 (4) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, which require that the license relating to animals moved shall, under certain circumstances, be endorsed by the Local Authority into whose district it is intended to move such animal, shall not apply to animals moved from a district outside an infected area, to Dublin, either to be exposed for sale, slaughtered, or exported to Great Britain.

Regulations as to Animals, brought by Rail and intended for Export and not exposed for Sale within the Dublin Metropolis.

5. All fat animals intended for export and intended to be carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order, for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until their arrival at the Cabra Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Amiens-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale yard in the Dublin Metropolis, shall, before they are so carried, be marked as follows:-

By branding with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the following composition, namely - Hoof, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

6. All such fat animals shall, upon their arrival at any of the hereinbefore mentioned stations, be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos Steele, Genl.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.

Declaration of Owner of Animals or his Agent.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, A. B., of _____, in the county of _____, being the owner of the under-mentioned animals [or I, C. D.,

of _____, in the county of _____, being the agent authorized for this purpose by A.B., of _____, in the county of _____, the owner of the under-mentioned animals), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of the animals described below is not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18____.

[To be signed] A.B.

Number and Description of Animals above referred to.

Cattle—
Sheep—
Goats—
Swine—

(Number to be expressed both in words and in figures.)

Caveat (to be printed on the form).—A person making a declaration false in any material particular, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, is liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

Form B

(Article 3.)

To be printed as Indorsement on Licences.

(a.) The licence is not available except when accompanied by the certificate or declaration on which it is granted.

(b.) The person granting the licence must, for the identification of the certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereto, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(c.) The person granting the licence must deliver the certificate or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

Caveat.

Persons acting without such a license where such a license is necessary, or acting thereon after the license has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a license by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a license knowing the same to be false in any respect, or constituting other offence with respect to licenses, are liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

The number and description of animals inserted in the license must be the same as the number and description in the certificate or declaration on which the license is granted.

FOOTAND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXIII

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland
SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do ordain and direct as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1893.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, buffaloes, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale,

whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereto or not, and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Public and Private Sales.

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the district, of any Local Authority in Ireland in which there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected area, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected place, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

5. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store may be held with a license of the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council.

6. An application for such license shall be made in writing and signed by either—

- (i) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a
- (ii) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the place, townland, and parish of the poor law union in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

7. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to interfere with or make a license of the Lord Lieutenant necessary for a sale of animals being on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in case the animals are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease and have been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen days before the sale.

8. This Order does not extend to Dublin metropolis (provision being made for the metropolis as regards public and private sales by the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.)

Offences.

9. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a license of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council therunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and then the owner or manager of such animal exposed thereto, and the person exposing the same thereto, and the witness, if any, or other persons conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and

in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. O'Gorman. Thos. Steele, Genl.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 146.
By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT
INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER
of 1883.

Commencement and Interpretation.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the Fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

*Power for a Local Authority to Prohibit Movement
into their District.*

3.—(a) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b) Provided, as follows:

(i) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a regulation affecting the movement of animals into an Infected Area:

(ii) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall neither restrict the movement of animals by railway through the district of that Local Authority, nor interfere with their exportation to Great Britain.

4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

5. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Offences.

6. If an animal is moved in contravention of a regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person moving, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention of a regulation, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 30th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. O'Gorman. Edward Sullivan, M.R.
Henry Ormsby. W. M. Johnson.
A. M. Paine.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 174.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the disinfection of any hide, hoof, offal, or other part of a carcass found in a slaughter-house or other place in any case where an Inspector shall have certified in writing that such hide, hoof, offal, or other part has formed part of an animal that was, when slaughtered, affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that in his opinion such hide, hoof, offal, or other part is likely to spread foot-and-mouth disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such disinfection is to be effected.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 15th day of May, 1883.

H. Law, G. Edward Sullivan, M.R.
C. R. Barry. Thos. Steele, Genl.
W. M. Johnson.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 209.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS ORDER OF 1883, No. III.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Animal means cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereto or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Parnell-street, in the city of Dublin.

Sale-yard or licensed sale-yard means a place licensed

by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council for the public sale of animals.

Lair means any place used as a place of rest for animals which are intended for shipment to Great Britain, or which are intended to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market or at any private sale of animals in the Dublin Metropolis.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease. Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Public Sales.

4. No public sale of an animal or animals, fat or store shall be held in the district included within the North and South Dublin Union so long as there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected place therein, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected area wholly or partly therein, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

5. A public sale of animals, fat or store, may be held in the district included within the North and South Dublin Union with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

Licence.

6. No yard, shed, or other place, shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Sale-yards and Lair.

7. (1) Any place licensed either as a sale-yard or as a lair shall, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2) Such place shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(a) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scarpings and sweepings, and all dung, excreta, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(b) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water; then

(c) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of limeash in which commercial caustic acid has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of the acid to four gallons of limeash.

(d) The scarpings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, excreta, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Special Regulation as to Cleansing and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.

8. The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the next following Saturday, and in either case before it is again used.

9. (1) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleaned and disinfected as follows:

(a) All parts of the market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scarpings and sweepings, and all dung, excreta, litter, and other

matter shall be effectually removed from them from : then

(b) The same parts of the market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then
(c) The same parts of the market shall have applied to them a solution of carbolic acid, containing one part of the acid to thirty parts of water.

(d) The scarpings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, excreta, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Revocation.

10. The Orders and portions of Orders described in the Schedules to this Order are hereby revoked, but this revocation shall not—

(a) revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of any of those Orders;

(b) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any appointment made, or any license or authority granted, at any time, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereto, before this Order takes effect;

(c) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any Order or any part of any Order hereby revoked.

Offences.

11. If a public sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereto, the person or persons holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of such animal exposed thereto, and the person exposing the same thereto, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-named person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to his and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1875.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 21st day of May, 1883.

H. Law, C. Thos. Steele, Govt.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Order.	Date of Order.	Title or Subject of Order.	Portion of Order revoked.
IV.	16th Feb. 1882.	The Dublin Metropolitan (Fowl and Mutton Disinfecting) Order of 1881.	The whole Order.
V.	13th Feb. 1882.	Replacing the term "Market-day."	= =
XLII.	16th Mar. 1882.	The Dublin Metropolitan (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1881, No. II.	= =
XXXIII.	16th Apr. 1882.	Movement into Infected Area, &c.,	Articles 4, 5, and 6
XXXIII.	=	The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1882,	So far as applies to the North and South Dublin Unions.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1883, No. V.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. III., will cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of May, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. V."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 31st day of May, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of July, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 21st day of May, 1883.

H. LAW, C. THOS. STEELE, Govt.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1883, No. VI.

By the Lord Justice and Privy Council of Ireland.

H. LAW, C.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R.

THOMAS STEELE, Govt.

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. V., will cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of July, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now, We, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VI."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 31st day of July, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 30th day of September, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 27th day of July, 1883.

Henry Ormsby. Gerald Fitzgibbon.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 331.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the

powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Wexford, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of May, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 26th day of May,
1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. R. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 406.

By the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H. LAW, C.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or Lord Justice affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dundrum, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of August, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of August,
1883.

By Their Excellencies' Command,
W. S. R. KAYE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as "THE INFECTED PLACES MARKING OR BRANDING OF ANIMALS ORDER, 1883."

2. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes.

For requiring the marking or branding of animals in a place declared to be infected with disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such marking or branding is to be effected.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 18th day of August, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R.C. Theat. Socio., Genl.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 540.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLITAN (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883, No. IV.

Commemoration.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Prussia-street, in the city of Dublin.

Lat means any place used as a place of rest for animals which are intended for shipment to Great Britain, or which are intended to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market or at any public sale of animals in the Dublin Metropolis.

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereto or not, and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Expose means expose for sale, or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Special Regulations as to the New Cattle Market.

4. No animal or animals exposed for sale in the market shall be again exposed at any public or private sale within the Dublin Metropolitan Police District; and such animal or animals shall not be moved out of the said district except for exportation from the port of Dublin to Great Britain for slaughter.

5. All fat animals which have been exposed for sale in the market and are not intended for export shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed.

6. All fat animals which have been exposed for sale in the market, and are intended for export for slaughter shall be exposed within forty-eight hours after the day on which they are so exposed.

7. All fat animals exposed for sale in the market, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when

required by the Veterinary Inspector, be branded on the left side—if intended for export, with the letter E, if for slaughter, with the letter M, either letter to be six inches long—with the composition to be hereinafter named.

8. All milch cows exposed for sale in the market, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Veterinary Inspector, be branded on the left side with the letter X, to be six inches in length, with the composition to be hereinafter named.

Branding.

9. All branding referred to in this Order shall be done with the following composition, namely:—Rosin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red colour, one part; melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

Offences.

10. (a) If an animal is not marked as required by this Order, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person or company holding the sale, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(b) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by slipping, or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark branded on an animal, as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(c) If an animal is not slaughtered or exported as required by this Order, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered or exported shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(d) If an animal is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been so moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of September, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. VII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VI., will cease to have effect from and after the 30th day of September, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period.

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in

exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VII."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 30th day of September, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 30th day of November, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 22nd day of September, 1883.

M. Morris, C.J.C.P. Edward Sullivan, M.R.
C. R. Barry. C. Fallon, C.S. Henry Ormsby.
W. M. Johnson. A. M. Porter.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 693.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPANNER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Article 3 of The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in the place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Article 3 of that Order (namely):—

Power for a Local Authority to prohibit Movement into their District.

2.—(a) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make, from time to time, Regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals of any specified kind of animals, into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b) Providing, as follows:

(i) This Order does not authorise a Local Authority to make a Regulation affecting movement of animals into an Infected Place or an Infected Area; and
(ii) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not restrict movement of animals by Railways through the district of that Local Authority.

3. Notwithstanding anything in Article 3 (interpretation) of THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDERS OF 1883, the term Animals shall, for the purposes of that Order, include cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and goats, and swine.

4. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDERS OF 1883, ANEXMENT.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R., C.S.
C. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Fallon, C.S., C.S.
M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.
W. H. F. O'Gorman. Thos. Steele, Genl.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 594.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Movement of Breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

1. Notwithstanding anything in Article 18 (Place Infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, Rams not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of the breeding of sheep, but for no other purpose, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

- (i) For the movement into the infected place there must be a Licence of the Local Authority of the district in which the infected place is situated.
- (ii) The Rams so moved shall be moved into the infected place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

2.—(1.) Every person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Offences.

3.—(1.) If a Ram is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the Ram, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person owning, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the Ram, and the carriage or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Animals (Ireland) Order."

Commencement.

5. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R., C.S.
C. R. Barry, L.J.A., C.S. C. Fallon, C.S., C.S.
M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.
W. H. F. O'Gorman. Thos. Steele, Genl.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF NOVEMBER, 1883.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council
of Ireland.

SPENCER.

We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in Us under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the registration with the Local Authority of all persons carrying on the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and for the inspection of cattle in dairy-yards and cowsheds, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, drainage, and water supply of dairies and cowsheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and for prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination.

2. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of November, 1883."

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 24th day of November, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R., C.S. J. A. Lawton.
Thos. Steele, Genl. W. H. F. Cogan.
A. M. Porten. Henry O'Nesby.
George A. C. May. G. Pellew, C.B., C.S.
C. R. Barry, C.S.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND)
ORDER, 1883, No. VIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of
Ireland.

SPENCER.

WHEREAS, the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VII., will cease to have effect from and after the 30th day of November, 1883, and it is expedient that the prohibition therein contained shall be extended for a further period:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1883, No. VIII."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and after the 30th day of November, 1883, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 31st day of January, 1884, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereafter before that day, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 24th day of November, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, M.R., C.S. J. A. Lawton.
Thos. Steele, Genl. W. H. F. Cogan.
A. M. Porten. Henry O'Nesby.
George A. C. May. G. Pellew.
C. R. Barry, C.S.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 757.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in
Ireland.

SPENCER.

We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) TEMPORARY ORDER OF 1883.

Commencement and Duration.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and shall cease to have effect from and immediately after the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, without prejudice to the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of an offence committed on or before that day.

Extent.

3. This Order extends throughout Ireland, except the counties described in the Schedules to this Order, and except to—

The Metropolitan Market (provision being made for the said Market by The Dublin Metropolis Order of 1883, No. III., and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. IV.)

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

Animal means cattle (that is bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, goats, and swine; Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter; Store animals means animals other than fat animals. Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereto or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

The Metropolitan Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Prussia-street, in the city of Dublin. Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibited at an exhibition.

Farm or premises includes two or more adjoining farms or premises in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Suspension of The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883.

5. So long as this Order continues in force the provisions of The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883 shall not extend to any county to which this Order for the time being extends.

Public and Private Sales.

6. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held except as expressly authorised by this Order.

Public or Private Sales by Licence.

7. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a House of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

8. An application for such licence shall be made in writing and signed by either—

(i) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(ii) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the

place, townland, and parish of the poor law union in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

Public or Private Sale, Fair or Show without License.

3. A public or private sale of an animal or animals, fair or show, may be held without a license of the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council, in any case where the sale is held in accordance with the following conditions (namely):—

- (i) That the sale is held on a farm or premises situated in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease;
- (ii) That no animal on the farm or premises is affected with foot-and-mouth disease;
- (iii) That the animal or each animal exposed at the sale has been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen clear days immediately before the day on which the sale is held.

Offences.

10. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fair or show, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a license of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereto, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereto, and the person exposing the same thereto, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereof of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle,
the 18th day of December, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, C. A. M. Porter.

SCHEDULE.

Counties excepted from the Provisions of this Order:—

Antrim, Donegal, Down, Londonderry, and Tyrone, in the province of Ulster.

Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, in the province of Munster.

Clare, Kilkenny, and Wexford, in the province of Leinster.

FORT OF BELFAST.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Belfast shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order, subject to the conditions applying to such separate place as specified in the schedule aforesaid; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. The yard belonging to the Belfast Central Railway Company, situated at Legion Bank-road, in Cresson Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animal intended for exportation.

II. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Duncairn, off Whitchurch-street, in Deck Ward, in the town of Belfast, which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

III. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

POET OF CORK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases Animals Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Cork shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred-street, and having an exit at French-quay.

II. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 718.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. All the provisions contained in "The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Temporary Order of 1883," shall, notwithstanding anything contained in Article 3 thereof, apply to the cattle described in the Schedule to this Order.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the Fifth day of January, One Thousand and Eight Hundred and Eighty-four.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 20th day of December, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, C. A. M. Porter.

SCHEDULE.

The County of Waterford.
The County of Kilkenny.

4.—LOCAL ORDERS RELATIVE TO PLEURO-PNEUMONIA MADE DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

(WEXFORD UNION.)

No. 1.

By the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H. L. W. C.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The area described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be an area infected with Pleuro-pneumonia.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.
3. No market or fair for the sale of cattle shall be held within the area described in the Schedule to this Order except with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant, or of the Privy Council.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 16th day of July, 1883.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

An area in the poor law union of Wexford, and county of Wexford, comprising the townlands of Newhouse, Sheephouse, Castletown, Bridgetown South (except that part of it including the road, on the eastern side of the road leading from Bridgetown to Killane), Ballycross, Ballybally, Ballycross Slablands, Ballybally Slablands, Pullingtown, and Ballybought. The road leading from Ballywintown to Killane, as far as it adjoins the above townlands, to be included.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

(SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.)

No. 2.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The delineation of the Executive Committee of the Local Authority of the South Dublin Poor Law Union, under the above-mentioned Act, of the 27th day of September, 1883, declaring the following place to be a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, namely:—The land Goldenbridge, Grand Canal, known as Mooney's Fields, is hereby cancelled; and the place described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 26th day of October, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A division of land in the townland of Goldenbridge South, in the Poor Law Union of South Dublin, known

as the Long Field, in close proximity to the First-Lock on the Grand Canal, and in the occupation of Joseph Mooney.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

(WEXFORD UNION.)

No. 3.

By the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R., C.S.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The Order made on the 16th day of July, 1883, declaring the following area to be an area infected with Pleuro-pneumonia (namely):—An area in the Poor Law Union of Wexford, and county of Wexford, comprising the townlands of Newhouse, Sheephouse, Castletown, Bridgetown South (except that part of it including the road, on the eastern side of the road leading from Bridgetown to Killane), Ballycross, Ballybally, Ballycross Slablands, Pullingtown, and Ballybought; the road leading from Ballywintown to Killane, as far as it adjoins the above townlands, to be included, is hereby revoked; and the area described in the Schedule to this Order is hereby declared to be an area infected with Pleuro-pneumonia.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and shall cease to have effect from and after the 14th day of November, 1883, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before that date.

3. No market or fair for the sale of cattle shall be held within the area described in the Schedule to this Order except with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant, or of the Privy Council.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of October, 1883.

By Their Excellencies' Command,
R. G. C. HAMILTON.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

An area in the Poor Law Union of Wexford, and county of Wexford, comprising the townlands of Ballycross, Ballyeran Slablands, and Ballybally Slablands.

5.—ORDERS RELATING TO PLACES INFECTED WITH FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE MADE DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, NO. I.

By the Lord Justice and Privy Council in Ireland.

H. L. W. C.

THOS. STEELE, Genl.

WE, the Lord Justice-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby declare the yards and grounds attached to the Aldeburgh Horse Barracks, in the city of Dublin; also the premises at Arbour Hill, in the same city, belonging to John McQuaid; also the grounds of St. Martin's Town, at Glasnevin, in the county of Dublin, belonging to the said John McQuaid; also the yards of the London and

North Western Railway, at the North Wall, in the city of Dublin, to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of February, 1883
W. H. F. Cogan. A. M. Porte.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIII.
By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

2. The following places declared by Order in Council, dated the 6th day of February, 1883, to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, namely the yards of the Limerick and North Western Railway, at the North Wall, in the city of Dublin, are hereby declared to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and shall, from the commencement of this Order, cease to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 27th day of February, 1883,
By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXIV.
By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

2. The following places declared by Order in Council dated the 6th day of February, 1883, to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, namely, the yards and grounds attached to the Aldborough Horse Barracks in the city of Dublin, also the premises at Albion Hill, in the same city, belonging to John McQuaid, are hereby declared to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease, and shall, from the commencement of this Order, cease to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 7th day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 131.
By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The following place, namely —The grounds of St. Mary's Hospital, at Glasnevin, in the county of Dublin,

belonging to John McQuaid, which was declared by Order in Council, dated the 6th day of February, 1883, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, is hereby declared to be free from foot-and-mouth disease, and that place shall, as from the commencement of this Order, cease to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 21st day of April, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 333.
By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby declare the townland of Grangegeorge South, in the parish of Grangegeorge, poor law union of North Dublin, and county of Dublin, to be a place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of September, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 510.
By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The following place, namely —The townland of Grangegeorge South, in the parish of Grangegeorge, poor law union of North Dublin, and county of Dublin, which was declared by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 5th day of September, 1883, No. 333, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, is hereby declared to be free from foot-and-mouth disease, and that place shall, as from the commencement of this Order, cease to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 8th day of October, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 579.
By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The declarations made by the Executive Committee of the Local Authority, of the poor law union of Dunshaughlin, of places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, as described in Schedule I. to this Order are hereby cancelled, and the places described

In Schedule II. to this Order are hereby declared to be places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of October, 1883.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE II.

1. A division of land, in the townland of Raccoonstown, containing about fifteen acres, and in the occupation of Patrick Thunder.

2. A division of land, in the townland of Legue Little, known as "The Laws," containing about fifteen acres, and in the occupation of Patrick Thunder.

3. A division of land, in the townland of Knockmuck, lying between the Dublin and Meath Railway and the River Slane, containing about sixty acres, and in the occupation of Thomas Leonard.

4. A division of land, in the townland of Knockmuck, known as the Bog Division, containing about twenty acres, and in the occupation of Thomas Leonard.

5. A division of land, in the townland of Partan, and in the exception of Richard Barry, known as the "Well Field," situate north of the Head's House, and containing about twenty acres.

6. A field, known as "Giltown," situate in the townland of Coolstown, containing about eight acres, and in the occupation of Richard Barry.

7. The field, in the occupation of Matthew Burns, in which is the tenant's house (Murphy's), situate in the townland of Gowntown, and containing about fifty acres.

SCHEDULE I.

Date	Description
2nd August, 1883,	The entire of that portion of the lands of Loughgall, in the occupation of Richard Barry, situated in Portion, in Brundaghlin Electoral Division.
23rd August, 1883,	The entire of that portion of the townland of Nagortown in the occupation of Matthew Burns, in the Dergnaghlin Electoral Division.
29th August, 1883,	The entire of that portion of the townland of Legue Little in the occupation of Patrick Thunder, in the North Electoral Division.
29th August, 1883,	The entire of that portion of the townland of Knockmuck in the occupation of Richard Barry, in the Culdaghlin Electoral Division.
4th September, 1883,	The entire of that portion of the townland of Knockmuck, in the occupation of Thomas Leonard, in the Kilern Electoral Division.

6.—LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883.

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area.		District of Land Authority in which Area is situate.	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease.	
	Number.	Date.			Number	Date
ANTRIM.	417	Augt. 15.	Poor Law Union of Belfast.	The townlands of Low Wood, Ballymaguiy, and Grangeagle, in the parish of Ballykil.	420	October 20.
	LXXXII	March 6.	Larven.	The townland of Glaffey, in the parish of Dromore.	118	May 10.
	LXXXV.	April 6.	—	The townlands of Tullyagh, Old Warren, and Knockmore, in the parish of Ahard.	146	May 10.
CARLOW.	618	October 15.	Culow.	The townlands of Goresbridge, Kinnabreen, Ballyscourt, and Ballyshannon, in the parish of Kilkerry.	437	Nov. 26.
	649	Nov. 12.	—	The townland of Kilteery, in the parish of Kilkerry.	144	Dec. 11.
CAVAN.	460	August 22.	Ballyshannon.	The townlands of Kilnagraghy, Cappanack, Cornework, and Carronagh, in the parish of Kinnabreen.	441	October 16.
	477	Sept. 27.	—	The townland of Carraghly, in the parish of Killan.	432	October 16.
	238	Dec. 5.	—	The townlands of Dunure, Annagh Oyle, Lissenny, and Lissadur, in the parish of Ballyshannon.	—	—
	312	Dec. 13.	—	The townlands of Corrallagh, Corrader, Corrasan, Corrywally, and Corragagh, in the parish of Kinnabreen.	—	—
	161	Dec. 14.	—	The townlands of Cappagh Kilnagraghy, Goresbridge Division, and Corravagh, in the parish of Kinnabreen; the townlands of Carraghly and Falcarr, in the parish of Ballyshannon; and the townland of Carraghagh, in the parish of Maybeg.	—	—
CLARE.	212	Nov. 16.	Gaura.	The townlands of Gormaghagan Upper or Hennage, Baun, Gormaghagan Lower or English, Lissadur, Kinnaghagan Upper or Costainagh, Kinnaghagan Lower, Shrule, and Cossard, all situated in the parish of Kinnabreen.	418	Dec. 31.
	614	Sept. 21.	—	The townlands of Farnaghty, Meany Upper, Meany Lower, Derrynash, Brangan, and Durnagh, in the parish of Kinnabreen.	—	—

LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE during the Year ended the
31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area.		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated.	Area	Order declaring Area free from Disease.	
	Number	Date.			Number	Date
CANTERBURY.	100	1883	Poor Law Union of	The townlands of Brundale, Ewenny-pool, Agincourt, and Kestover, in the parish of Usney, and the townlands of St. John, Kilnshar, and Cefn, in the parish of Abergavenny The townlands of Threave and Dremosa, in the parish of Kilmorey; and the townland of Denmoreside, in the parish of Usney. The parish of Loughor. The poor law union of Kells. I. The parish of Llangeinor. II. The parish of Llanishen. III. The parish of Oldcastle. The parish of Rhosneigranwg. The poor law union of Oldcastle.		1883
	311	Dec. 4.	Gower.			—
	312	Dec. 7.	—			—
	313	March 16.	Kells.			311 Aug. 29.
	314	August 27.	—			—
	LXXXV.	March 27.	Oldcastle.			312 April 24.
	LXXXV.	March 21.	—			313 April 24.
	LXXXII.	April 8.	—			319 May 6.
	315	August 27.	—			—
	316	May 21.	Dewey-pwll.			321 July 16.
DOWN.	317	May 26.	—	The townlands of Bright, Ballygibber, Lough-Carrowbane, Crosses-pool, and Whigntown, in the parish of Bright. The townlands of Ballyke, Tullyspink, Crillys Quarter, and Kilke, in the parish of Bright; and the townlands of Kilkough and Ballygat, in the parish of Kilkevan.		320 July 16.
	318	June 1.	—			321 July 16.
	480	August 21.	—			322 Sept. 13.
	LXXXIII.	March 21.	Ilsburn.			323 May 10.
	324	March 8.	Ballyholme.			324 April 20.
DUBLIN.	LXXXV.	April 5.	—	The townlands of Ballyholme, Ballymagroagh, and Ballymagroagh, in the parish of Bright; and the townlands of Rathmala Lower, Rathmala Upper, Ballymagroagh, and Ballybena, in the parish of Rathmala. The townland of the Demons of Down, in the parish of Done. The townland of Bremore, in the parish of Deansbridge; and the townland of Ballymagh, in the parish of Lough. The townlands of Ballyholme, Ballymagroagh, Ballymagroagh, Ballymagroagh, and Rathmala, in the east branch of the pebble road leading from Dublin by the Long Glare to Rath, including that portion of the said pebble road within the aforementioned townlands. The townlands of Kilbreck and Ballyystonian, in the parish of Finglas; and the townlands of Kilmeath and Shalagh, in the parish of Kilmeath. The townlands of Newrytown East, Newrytown West, Finglas North, Finglas South, Clonsha, Clonsha, and Minstrelstown, in the parish of Finglas. I. The townlands of Newrytown, Deansbridge, Whitecross, Kilbrough, and Tong Crosson, in the parish of Balroddan. II. The townlands of Bredagh, Ballytown, Ballymagroagh, and Donegal, in the parish of Rathmala; the townlands of Ballymagroagh, Ballymagroagh, and Kilke, in the parish of Kilkevally; the townland of St. Matthews, in the parish of Wexford; and the townland of Kilke, in the parish of Clonsha. The townlands of East Bremore, South, Newrytown, Tyrellstown Big, Ballyke, Ballyke, Castlereagh, and Ballyke, in the parish of East. I. The parish of Deansbridge. II. The townlands of Walkinstown, Mount Rowan, Little, Savage Big, and Tocross, in the parish of East; and the townlands of Ballyholme, Ballyke, Ballyke, Ballyke, and Hollywood Great, in the parish of Hollywood. I. The townlands of Corcoran, Goldsmith East, Goldsmith, Clonagh, Deansbridge, East, and Ballyholme, in the parish of Kilkevally; the townland of Ballymagroagh South, in the parish of Kilkevally; the townlands of Luttrellstown and Skeffington, in the parish of Finglas. II. The townlands of Ballyholme, Moorestown, Oldtown, and Newtown, in the parish of Finglas.		325 May 10.
	325	April 5.	—			326 May 10.
	326	April 5.	—			327 May 10.
	327	April 14.	—			328 July 16.
	328	April 14.	—			329 May 10.
	329	April 15.	—			330 June 6.
	330	April 26.	—			331 August 20.
	331	April 21.	—			—
	332	April 21.	—			—
	333	April 21.	—			—

List of Areas declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

GOVERNMENT	Order declaring Area.		District or Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease.	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
DUBLIN—cont.	167	April 10.	Poor Law Union of Balbriggan.	I. The townlands of Meath, North, Grange, and Rathgarboe, in the parish of Balbriggan; the townlands of Clonliffe, or Finglas, Green, and Finglas Little, in the parish of Balbriggan; and the townland of Whelloglen, in the parish of Naas.	266	July 16.
	173	May 4.	-	II. The townlands of St. Brigid's, Ballyboden, Ballyduff, Ballydufford, and Westover, in the parish of Naas.	-	-
	174	May 5.	-	III. The townlands of Balbriggan and Whelloglen, in the parish of Balbriggan.	267	July 14.
	175	May 5.	-	IV. The townlands of Thomasdowen, Ballyduff, Greenfield, Ballydufford, Anneslack, Woodfoot, Loughfoot, and Colferstown, in the parish of Rath; the townland of Deansdown, in the parish of Scurry; and the townland of Tully, in the parish of Rathgarboe.	268	August 20.
	176	May 6.	-	The townlands of Naas, Athyville, Ballymote, and Naaswest, in the parish of Naas; the townlands of Grange, Hanbrook, Pussaraneek, and Ballynoid, in the parish of Pussaraneek; the townland of Springfield, in the parish of O'Loghlen; and the townland of Malahide Demense, in the parish of Malahide.	269	July 16.
	177	May 6.	-	The townlands of Inchtown, Celons, Whelloglen, Johnstown, and Belltown, in the parish of Lusk.	268	July 16.
	178	May 21.	-	The townlands of Ravelstown West, Ravelstown East, Ravelstown, and Drinagh, in the parish of Killiney; and the townlands of Finglass and Killorn, in the parish of Clondalkin.	270	Aug. 21.
	179	May 26.	-	The townlands of Fingalltown and Knockdrum, in the parish of Balbriggan; and the townlands of Tibradden, Ballymote, and Connell, in the parish of Balbriggan.	-	-
	180	May 26.	-	The townlands of Fingalltown, and Drinagh, in the parish of Killiney; and the townland of Tibradden, in the parish of Balbriggan.	-	-
	181	June 1.	-	The townlands of Shanty and Ellanore, in the parish of Kiladangan; and the townlands of Kilbawn and Kilcullen, in the parish of Balbriggan.	-	-
	182	June 14.	-	The townland of Bally, in the parish of Balbriggan; and the townlands of Knock, Knockhill, and Tintern, in the parish of Balbriggan.	-	-
	183	June 16.	-	The townlands of Enfield, Templeogue, and Regentstown, in the parish of Swords; the townlands of Liss and Brund, in the parish of Kiliney; the townlands of Mountshannon Green, Mountshannon Little, and Westover, in the parish of Kilkeel; and the townlands of Tibradden and Westover, in the parish of Fingal.	-	-
	184	June 18.	-	The townlands of Cocklefoot West and Denmark, in the parish of Kiliney.	-	-
	185	June 26.	-	The townlands of Balbriggan, Brownstown, Cookstown, and St. Kevins, in the parish of Swords; and the townlands of Drinagh and Rahanbawn, in the parish of Ballyboghall.	-	-
	186	July 1.	-	The townland of Lixnoppa, in the parish of Killiney.	-	-
	187	July 10.	-	The townland of Curragh West, in the parish of Ballyboghall.	-	-
	188	July 16.	-	The townlands of Clonsilla, Jordansdown, Galtown, and Mountan, in the parish of Clonsilla.	-	-
	189	July 18.	-	The townlands of Newbentown, Knockdrum, Hillgate, Fingall, and Forest Green, in the parish of Swords.	-	-
	190	July 26.	-	The townlands of Balbriggan, Greenwood, Barron, and Denne, in the parish of Kiliney; the townland of Mountshannon in the parish of Swords; and the townland of Bally, in the parish of Clonshaugh.	-	-
	191	July 30.	-	The townlands of East Kiliney, Ballyboghall, and Mountan, in the parish of Kiliney.	-	-
	192	July 31.	-	II. The townlands of Ballybawn, Dumbrell Linn, Dumbrell, and Millhouse, in the parish of Swords; and the townland of Newbentown, Tully, in the parish of Lusk.	-	-
	193		-	III. The townlands of Drinagh and Orange, in the parish of Ballyboghall; and the townland of Ballybawn, in the parish of Whelloglen.	-	-

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1888—continued.

COUNTY.	Order defining Area.		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order defining Area free from District.	
	Number.	Date.			Number.	Date.
DURHAM.—cont.	182.	July 21.	Poor Law Union of Bishop Auckland.	I. The townland of Washington, in the parish of Channington, and the townlands of Washington, Hartington, Jordanstone, and Whinstone, in the parish of Bishop Auckland.	183.	August 23.
	183.	July 24.		II. The townlands of Bradmirenow, Bishop Auckland, Heslington, Hylton, Cucklarm, Ulster, and Githrade, in the parish of Bevers.	—	—
	184.	August 5.		The townlands of Bishopsgreen, Heslington, Hylton, and Cleverwood, in the parish of Bishopsgreen, and the townlands of Ormsgill and Marwick, in the parish of Worplesdon.	—	—
	185.	August 5.		III. The townlands of Strensall, Woods Edge, Trenspark, Woodfield Lands, Hornsfield, Milsondale, Barryopear, Crossens East, Crossens West, Bishopsgreen, Lincolns Green, Bishop's Bramham, and Asperton, in the parish of Strensall.	—	—
	186.	August 5.		I. The townland of Yellow Walk, in the parish of Bishop Auckland; the townland of Askrone, in the parish of Kelsall; and the townland of Askrone East, in the parish of Strensall.	—	—
	187.	August 5.		II. The townlands of Monkshaw and Dinsdale, in the parish of Bishop Auckland; and the townland of Fleckhouse, in the parish of Strensall.	—	—
	188.	August 5.		III. The townlands of Irkstone, Wrekenton, Johnstone, Colston, and Enderby, in the parish of Lark.	—	—
	189.	August 8.		The townlands of Seal and Weston, in the parish of Seal.	—	—
	190.	August 10.		The townlands of Kelsall, and Knott Little, in the parish of Bishop Auckland; the townlands of Fawdon and Bettydale, in the parish of Lark; and the townland of Guisborough, in the parish of Bishopsgreen.	—	—
	191.	August 13.		I. The townlands of Bogrieboe, Rose, Bishopspool, Barns, Crossens, Redgate Lane, Elliburn, and Rathmoor, in the parish of Lark; and the townland of Whinstone, in the parish of Bishop Auckland.	—	—
	192.	August 13.		II. The townlands of Tyrelstone Big, Tyrelstone Little, Hay-stone, Horseshoe, Ellington, Great Crossens, and Harebygreen, in the parish of Lark.	—	—
	193.	August 14.		III. The townlands of Shipton, Thaxentown, Black Land, West Danson, Densilby Lane, Popple Lane, and Parson, in the parish of Lark; the townland of Leyburn, in the parish of Bishopsgreen; and the townland of Lane, in the parish of Bishopsgreen.	—	—
	194.	August 14.		I. The townlands of Crundiegh, Bishop, Buryshaw, Ryhope, and Oglehead, in the parish of Bishop Auckland; and the townland of Bishopsgreen, in the parish of Lark.	—	—
	195.	August 15.		II. The townlands of Alburyville, Strensalltown, and Alnwick, in the parish of Kessing.	—	—
	196.	August 15.		The townlands of Thornton, Ellington, Glaze, and Newburn, in the parish of Bishop Auckland.	—	—
	197.	August 15.		I. The townlands of Mowton-with-Saint, Saltash, Cudworth (Haworth), Dunglassett, and Sleight, in the parish of Lark.	—	—
	198.	August 15.		II. The townlands of Sandry and Seagilltown North, in the parish of Bishop Auckland.	—	—
	199.	August 15.		The poor law area of Bishop Auckland.	—	—
LIVVINGSTON.	200.	April 5.	Giffordship.	The townlands of Woodford, Astangoh, Hyltyne, Oglehead, and Broomfield, in the parish of Channington and Westerhope, in the parish of East Linn.	201.	May 15.
	201.	April 10.		The townlands of Crookshank and Bishopayre, in the parish of East Linn.	202.	May 15.
	202.	April 10.		The townlands of Bishopayre, Colstoun, Alligas, Alligas South, Colstoun, and Whinstone, in the parish of Strensall.	203.	May 15.
	203.	August 18.		The townlands of Bishopayre, Colstoun, Bishopayre, and East Danson, in the parish of Lark; and the townlands of Colstoun, Bishopayre, and Bishopayre, in the parish of Alligas.	204.	Nov. 18.
	204.	Sept. 11.		The townlands of Colstoun, Hyltyne, or Whistone, Hartstone, and Bishopayre, in the parish of Channington.	205.	Nov. 4.
	205.	Sept. 15.		The townland of Bishopayre, in the parish of Bishopayre.	206.	Nov. 17.

LIST OF ARRAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY	Order declaring Area		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area	Order declaring Area free from Disease	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
DUBLIN—con.	268.	Nov. 20.	Four New Towns of Rathfarnham, Rathgar, North Dublin, and Clontarf.	The townlands of Glasnevin, Ballyboden, and Kilbeggan, in the parish of Glasnevin.	—	May 10.
	270.	Feb. 6.		The parishes of Glasnevin and Donnybrook.	270	May 19.
	271.	Feb. 21.		The parish of Clontarf.	271	May 19.
DUBLIN—con.	272.	April 6.	The townlands of Baggottown, Millwood, Denehy, St. Margarets, and Ballymoe, in the parish of St. Margarets'; and the townlands of Brougham and Skelton, in the parish of Finglas.	The townland of New Park, in the parish of Ward.	275	May 20.
	273.	April 16.		The townlands of Ballymoe, Ballymacarthy, and St. Declan's, in the parish of Balally.	279	July 16.
	274.	May 20.		The parish of Ward.	281	July 21.
	275.	June 1.		The townlands of Glasnevin and Ballyboden, in the parish of Finglas.	—	—
	276.	August 1.		The townlands of Ballyboden, Ballygall, Sandymount, Portmellon, and Mountjoy, in the parish of St. Margarets'; and the townland of Ballyboden, in the parish of Donnybrook.	284	Sept. 15.
	277.	August 6.		The townlands of Donnybrook, St. Margarets', and Ballyboden, in the parish of St. Margarets'; and the townland of Ballyboden, in the parish of Finglas.	289	Dec. 29.
	278.	August 13.		The townlands of Ballymoe and Ballyboden, in the parish of Finglas.	—	—
	279.	August 13.		The townlands of Ballymoe and Ballyboden, in the parish of Finglas.	—	—
	280.	August 13.		The townlands of Castlereagh, Cardiff Castle, Springfield, Finglas Wood, and Finglas Woods, in the parish of Finglas; and the townlands of Rathdowne and Rathkeale, in the parish of Castlereagh.	—	—
	281.	August 21.		That part of the parish of Finglas not already declared by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 12th day of August, 1884, No. 244.	—	—
	282.	August 21.		The townlands of Massereene North, Massereene Middle, Massereene South, Donaghmore, Parsonstown, Springfield, and Paudiestown, in the parish of Massereene.	290	Dec. 29.
	283.	August 28.		The townlands of Massereene, Goostreeve, Ballybough, and Knockcarthy, in the parish of Clonliffe; the townland of Clochet Work, in the parish of Clonliffe; and the townland of Paudiestown, in the parish of Ardee.	291	Dec. 18.
	284.	August 30.		The parish of Ward.	277	Dec. 18.
	285.	Sept. 1.		The parish of Rathmines.	278	Dec. 18.
	286.	Sept. 1.		I. The parish of Glasnevin.	279	Dec. 18.
				II. That part of the parish of Castlereagh not already declared by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 10th day of August, 1884, No. 244.	—	—
	287.	Sept. 1.		That part of the parish of Castlereagh not already declared by Order No. 244, dated the 20th day of August, 1884.	290	Dec. 29.
	288.	Sept. 12.		The townlands of Lisologue and Ballyboden, in the parish of Malahide.	295	Dec. 4.
	289.	Sept. 13.		III. The parish of Kilkeel.	293	Nov. 28.
				II. That part of the parish of Malahide which has not already been declared to be an infected area by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 11th day of August, 1884, No. 244.	294	Dec. 29.
	290.	Sept. 13.		The whole of the Phoenix Park.	—	—
	291.	Sept. 14.		The parish of Rathdrum.	296	Dec. 5.
	292.	Sept. 14.		I. The townlands of Drummessin, Drimogue, Ballyboden, and Clogher'; and the townlands of Cardiff East and Cardiff West, in the parish of St. George.	293	Dec. 29.
				II. The parish of Clogher.	—	—
	294.	Sept. 15.		The townlands of Brookfield, Tullagee, Oldtown, and Clogher, in the parish of Clogher, and the townlands of Ardee observed and Ardee Roads, in the parish of Ardee.	295	Nov. 10.
	295.	Sept. 15.		The parish of Howth.	296	Dec. 29.
V	Feb. 2.	North and South Dublin		That part of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District situated within the North and South Dublin Union.	293	May 31.

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY.	Order defining Area		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area	Order defining Area free from Diseases.	
	Number.	Date.			Number	Date.
DUBLIN—cont.	1883.	Four Law Weeks of				
	XXXI.	March 2.	South Dublin.	The townlands of Tawhoge, Chalkorna Great, Chalkona, Kilkeelagh, Duncarron, Tullyvane, and Killabury.	218	May 21.
	LXXXVI.	March 27.		The parish of Drimnagh.	219	May 21.
	LXXXIX.	April 8.		The townlands of Templeogue, Tynew North, Tynew South, and Knockdrum, in the parish of Tallaght; and the townland of Ballynahinch, in the parish of Rathfarnham.	249	May 26.
	130	April 14.		The townlands of Corlally, Luggane, Gibbons, Kilkeown, and Mount St. Denis, in the parish of Tallaght.	250	May 22.
	202	May 16.		The townlands of Sustorm and Woodtown, in the parish of Crumlin; the townland of Knockanahan in the parish of Rathfarnham; the townland of Lisnamon, in the parish of Whitechurch; and the townland of Ballydean, in the parish of Tallaght.	251	July 7.
	212	June 12.		The townland of Gortakeely, in the parish of Tallaght.	262	July 21.
	216	August 26.		The townlands of Kilmacree and Tullyvan, in the parish of Rathfarnham; the townlands of Kilmacree and Perydown, in the parish of Crumlin; and the townland of Templeogue, in the parish of Tallaght.	263	Sept. 26.
	220	Sept. 1.		The townlands of Thurloughmore and Taybeggar, in the parish of Whitechurch.	264	Sept. 26.
	233	Sept. 3.		The townlands of Ballynahinch, Oldcorn, Kilkeelagh, Mountparker, Tullyvan Upper, and Tullyvan Lower, in the parish of Tallaght.	265	Sept. 17.
	243	Sept. 5.		The parish of Ballyfarnell.	266	Nov. 15.
	247	Sept. 15.		I. The townland of Tibradden, in the parish of Crumlin. II. The townlands of Ransacken, Ballyduff, Naultown, and Collynswood, in the parish of Chancery; the townland of Ballyden, in the parish of Palmerstown; and the townland of Rawling, in the parish of Kilcoo.	267	Nov. 15.
	248	Sept. 16.		The townlands of Whitestall and Newtown Little, in the parish of Rathfarnham.	268	Dec. 25.
	249	Sept. 24.		The townlands of Saintpeter, Redcross, and Johnstown, in the parish of Rathfarnham.	269	Dec. 25.
	248	Sept. 25.		The townlands of Kilbrough and Whitelarch, in the parish of Whitechurch.	270	Dec. 15.
	252	October 2.		I. The townlands of Kilmacra, Kilkeelagh, Luggane, Corlally, Gibbons, Whitechurch, and Johnstown, in the parish of Tallaght. II. The townlands of Knocklyon, Ballyrose, Tynew South, Ballymac, and Ballyfergus, in the parishes of Tallaght, and the townlands of Ballyross, Oldcornfield, Ballyfield, and Shanakill, in the parish of Rathfarnham.	271	Dec. 25.
	253	October 2.		III. The townlands of Newgreen, Woodheen, and Kilkeelagh, in the parish of Crumlin; and the townland of Killanagh, in the parish of Whitechurch.	272	—
	255	October 5.		The townland of Rathfernhouse, in the parish of Rathfarnham.	273	—
	256	October 16.		I. The townlands of Ballymena, Ballymena, Kilkepp, Kilkeevary Upper, and Knockroskin, in the parish of Tallaght. II. The townlands of Craugh and Jenkinstown, in the parish of Crumlin.	274	Dec. 25.
	258	October 21.		The townlands of Aghburnill and Gorlana, in the parish of Tallaght.	275	Dec. 25.
	259	October 21.		The townlands of Superstane and Glanmearky, in the parish of Tallaght.	276	Dec. 25.
	260	Nov. 14.		The townlands of Ballyged, Cookstreen, Newlands Down, and Garvaghane and Raughan, in the parish of Tallaght.	277	—
	263	August 26.	Ballymulligan.	The townlands of Curragh Upper and Curragh Lower, in the parish of Garvagh.	278	August 25.
	264	August 27.		The poor law areas of Donaghpatrick.	—	—
	272	Feb. 16.	Ballydown.	Parishes of Ballydown and Ballydown.	279	May 25.
	273	March 5.		Parish of Tully.	280	May 25.
	275	July 4.		The townlands of Kilbegge and Longbogdowane, in the parish of Kilcoy; the townland of Drimnagh, in the parish of Tully; and the townlands of Cahindubhy, Johnspur, and Rashbusha Distress, in the parish of Kilcoy.	281	August 25.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

List of Areas declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order-declaring Area		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease	
	Number.	Date			Number	Date
DUBLIN—cont.	430	Aug. 16.	Four Town District of Rushdown,	The townlands of Lowerville, Newmarket, Newpark, and Monkstown Castlefield, in the parish of Monkstown; and the townland of Kill of the Strand, in the parish of Kill.	780	Dec. 18.
	431	Aug. 18.	—	The part of the parish of Kill which has not already been declared by Order No. 430, dated the 16th day of August, 1905.	780	Dec. 18.
	432	Aug. 26.	—	The townlands of Ballincur, Knockton, Ballyly, and Dunsleau, in the parish of Tully.	780	Sept. 4.
	433	Aug. 26.	—	The townlands of Bostwick, Wrenstown, and Morris, in the parish of Bostwick; and the townlands of Crosslawn or Crosslawn, and Kilmarnock or Callan, in the parish of Tully.	780	Dec. 1.
	434	Sept. 4.	—	The townlands of Ballincur, Knockton, Ballyly, and Dunsleau, in the parish of Tully.	780	Dec. 10.
	435	Sept. 26.	—	I. The townlands of Chancetown Upper, Chancetown Lower, and Rathmore Left On, in the parish of Tully; II. The township of Tully.	780	Dec. 10.
	436	Sept. 26.	—	The townlands of Farrelly, Rathmore Forest, Foulard, and Rathmore, in the parish of Tully.	780	Dec. 10.
	437	Oct. 1.	—	The townlands of Killerman, Kilbride, Ballybrigh, and Ballybrigh, in the parish of Killerman; and the townlands of Chancetown South and Kilmac, in the parish of Tully.	780	Dec. 11.
	438	Oct. 18.	—	I. The townlands of Stenhouse, Ballyfield, Knockpoint or Knockhill, Mountparker, Knocknac, Castelkyn, and Monkstown, in the parish of Monkstown; II. The townlands of Stilegore North, Stilegore South, and Woodland, in the parish of Stilegore; the townland of Kilman West, in the parish of Kilman; the townland of Densweary, in the parish of Tully; and the townland of Knockhill, in the parish of Tully.	—	—
	439	Nov. 15.	—	The townlands of Marpylestown, Currinagh, Curragh, Curragh, and Loughpou, and Bellagreen, in the parish of Tully; and the townlands of Kilgeorge and Woodside, in the parish of Kilgeorge.	—	—
	440	Nov. 21.	—	The townland of Bellystown, in the parish of Old Connacht.	—	—
GALWAY.	441	Dec. 6.	Ballymoe,	The townlands of Grangehill, Currowhill, Bellawood, and Moynehill, in the parish of Bellawood; and the townlands of Cappagh and Woodlawn, in the parish of Kilian.	—	—
	442	Dec. 10.	—	The townlands of Lower and Abesburgh West, in the parish of Faughart.	—	—
	443	Dec. 10.	Glenmally,	The townland of Eshlough More, in the parish of Densweary.	—	—
	444	Dec. 10.	—	The townland of Meat, in the parish of Moylough.	—	—
	445	Dec. 15.	—	The townlands of Kilcon, Ballymoe North, Ballymoe East, Ballymoe, Connemara, and Densweary, in the parish of Densweary.	—	—
	446	Dec. 15.	—	The townlands of Bellystown and Bellystiggy, in the parish of Connacht.	—	—
	447	Dec. 16.	—	The townlands of Eshlough, East Athlyra, and Bellaglengangan, in the parish of Densweary.	—	—
	448	Dec. 16.	Loughrea,	The townlands of Aile, Connamadrahan, Eshlough, Lissane, Moyleen, and Glanmilt, in the parish of Kilmill; and the townland of Glanlough, in the parish of Lissane.	—	—
	449	Dec. 6.	—	The townland of Doogholahan, in the parish of Kilcon; and the townland of Shanesagh North, in the parish of Kilian.	—	—
	450	Nov. 20.	Mountullen,	The townland of Lathan, in the parish of Shanagh.	—	—
	451	Nov. 21.	—	The townland of Cloonmallog, in the parish of Moylough.	—	—
	452	Nov. 21.	—	The townlands of Sloane, Lisnas, Moyleen, Moyleen, Moyleen, and Cloonmallog, in the parish of Kilcon.	—	—
	453	Nov. 26.	—	The townlands of Moylough Beg, Shanaghvile, Moyleen, Moyleen, Moyleen, Moyleen, and Cloonmallog, in the parish of Moylough.	—	—

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY.	Order-declaring Area.		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area	Order-declaring Area Area from Disease	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
GALWAY—con't.	303	Sept. 10,	Poor Law Union of Mount Ballym.	The townland of Clashdrum Demone, in the parish of Ballagh, and the townland of Clashdrum, in the parish of Altnacraugh.	—	Dec. 6
	304	Dec. 10,	—	The townlands of Lissomastan and Derrymore, in the parish of Polough.	—	—
	305	Dec. 10,	—	The townland of Branaun, in the parish of Duanane.	—	—
	306	Dec. 10,	—	I. The townland of Adareenagh, Kilnaghter, Grange, and Tigher Beg, in the parish of Kildeevon, and the townlands of Connamass and Baileysnagh, in the parish of Tully.	305	Dec. 12
	307	Dec. 10,	—	II. The townland of Ardcregg, in the parish of Sibarry; the townlands of Laoch-Mil, Knappton, Adelphagh, Connamass, Baileysnagh, Lissavety, Clashdrum, Knocka, Marley, and Garvagh, in the parish of Tully; and the townland of Garry-burn, in the parish of Duanane.	—	—
	308	Dec. 10,	—	The townlands of Lissomaghvan, Lissomaghvan, Clashdrum West, and Gorman, in the parish of Clohern; and the townland of Dushmoney, in the parish of Dungiven.	—	—
	309	Dec. 10,	—	I. The townlands of Miltown, Goranaghvan, Glanmore, Lack, and Carton, in the parish of Adareenagh.	—	—
	310	Dec. 10,	—	II. The townland of Minnalyne, in the parish of Kilnagh.	—	—
	311	Dec. 10,	—	The townlands of Adaregool Mine, Largyndoe, and Baileys South, in the parish of Duanane.	—	—
	312	Dec. 10,	—	The townlands of Connamass North, Connamass, Meenagh, Shrule, Connamass, Liscaill, Cappagh, Derrymore, and Hanapagh, in the parish of Duanane.	—	—
KILDARE.	313	Dec. 10,	—	The townland of Branaun, in the parish of Duanane.	—	—
	314	March 10,	Athy,	The townlands of Ballyfern, Upper and Ballyfern Lower, in the parish of Athy; the townlands of Ballyfermon, Upper, Ballyfermon Lower, and Ballyfermon, in the parish of Grange; and the townlands of Ballyfermon Upper, Franglisk, Lower, Ballyfermon, Ballyfermon, Baileys, Baileys East, Baileys, and Deer Park, in the parish of Conderton.	304	April 28
	315	Sept. 8,	—	The townland of Catherdown, in the parish of Dardis-town.	319	Dec. 6
	316	April 10,	Collyidge	The townlands of Collyidge, Ardagh Lower, Ardagh Upper, Ardagh Lower, and Baileysnagh Upper, in the parish of Kilcock, and the townland of Collyidge Abbey, in the parish of Kil-dragh.	318	May 20
	317	June 20,	—	The townlands of Ballyfern, Baileys, and Baileysnagh, in the parish of Conderton; the townland of Clashdrum, in the parish of Ballyfern.	319	July 11
	318	August 10,	—	The townlands of Glanaff, Clashdrum North, and Glanaffgat, in the parish of Duanane; the townlands of Ballyfern and Portlaoise, in the parish of Clashdrum, and the townland of Clashdrum, in the parish of Kilcock.	319	Dec. 6
	319	August 10,	—	The townlands of Cappagh, Kilkenny, Nighstown, Rathangan, Rathsallagh, Rathsallagh, Newtown, and Grange, in the parish of Ossory.	—	—
	320	Sept. 10,	—	The townlands of Cappagh, Kilkenny, Nighstown, Rathangan, Rathsallagh, Rathsallagh, Newtown, and Grange, in the parish of Ossory.	321	Dec. 11
	321	Sept. 10,	—	The townlands of Newtown, Loglin, and St. Catharine's Park, in the parish of Rathangan; and the townlands of St. Catherine's and Ossory, in the parish of Conderton.	322	Dec. 11
	322	Sept. 10,	—	The townlands of Baileysnagh Lower, Baileysnagh Upper, and Baileysnagh, in the parish of Rathangan; and the townlands of Celbridge Abbey and Oakley Park, in the parish of Rathangan.	323	Dec. 11
	323	October 10,	—	The townland of Castleknock or Chalgrove, in the parish of Malahide.	—	—
	324	October 10,	—	I. The townlands of Tighdrum, Brancarrow, Baileys, and Tooleysnagh, in the parish of Rathangan; and the townlands of Dromore, Brancarrow, and Dostaghvan, in the parish of Longbryce.	—	—

LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area.		District or Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease.	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
WILTS.—con-		1893	Town Law Union of			1893
	616	October 20,	Glastonbury.	II. The townlands of Belbury, Bishopstone, Bishopstone, Barrow, and Chelton Head, in the parish of Belbury; and the townlands of Farnhamhead and Glastonbury, in the parish of Glastonbury.	616	Dec. 11.
	617	October 20,	—	I. The townlands of Glastonbury Crucians, Threshill, and Colridge, in the parish of Mellsbridge; and the townland of Ellingtonscombe, in the parish of Ellingtonscombe.	616	Dec. 12.
	618	October 20,	—	II. The parish of Stowey.	616	Dec. 12.
	619	October 20,	—	The parish of Trowbridge, and the townland of Horwood, in the parish of Letchworth.	616	Dec. 12.
	620	October 20,	—	The townlands of Belchcott and Matlins, in the parish of Matlins.	616	Dec. 12.
	621	October 20,	—	The townlands of Langthorpe East, Langthorpe West, Tisbury, Great Marston, Maydown South, Colridge, Bishopstone, and Winkerton, in the parish of Langthorpe.	—	—
	622	October 20,	Glastonbury.	That part of the parish of Ellingtonscombe, not already declared infected by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 30th day of September, 1893, No. 616, and Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 22nd day of October, 1893, No. 616.	616	Dec. 12.
	623	Nov. 14,	—	The townlands of Bishopstone, Bishopstone, and Bishopstone, in the parish of Langthorpe.	—	—
	624	Nov. 20,	—	The townlands of Bishopstone, Kilmash, Cranmore Little, and Cranmore, in the parish of Ellingtonscombe.	—	—
	625	Dec. 10,	—	The townlands of Glastonbury, Glastonbury, and Glastonbury North, in the parish of Ellingtonscombe, the townlands of Cranford and Tisbury, in the parish of Kilmash, and the townlands of Bishopstone and Bishopstone, in the parish of Cranmore.	—	—
XXVIII.	March 2,	—	Ellisbury.	The townlands of Martinstown and Kilmarstons, in the parish of Cranmore.	120	May 1.
	March 20,	—	—	The townland of Johnstone, in the parish of Cranmore, and the townlands of Glastonbury and Dunforth, in the parish of Dunsford.	120	June 1.
XXXIII.	Nov. 8,	—	—	The townlands of Bradstone, Coates, and Ellyton, in the parish of Dunsford.	—	—
	Nov. 20,	—	—	The townland of Coates in the parish of Dunsford, and the townland of Johnstone, in the parish of Cranmore.	—	—
XXXVI.	March 6,	—	Kens.	The townlands of Alphington, Flatdown, Millstone Bank, Langthorpe, Langthorpe, Tisbury, Bishopstone, and Bishopstone.	120	May 1.
	March 10,	—	—	The townlands of Bishopstone, Stepstones, Garwells, and Bishopstone, in the parish of Bishopstone; the townlands of Bishopstone, in the parish of Bishopstone; the townlands of Coates and Cherryholt, in the parish of Bishopstone; and the townlands of Bowings Mart, and Coates, in the parish of Bowings.	120	May 1.
LXXVII.	April 5,	—	—	The parish of Bishopstone.	120	May 1.
	April 5,	—	—	The townlands of Bishopstone East, Bishopstone West, Lower, Upper, Green, and Higher, in the parish of Bishopstone; the townland of Bishopstone, in the parish of Bishopstone, and the townland of Bishopstone, in the parish of Bishopstone.	120	May 1.
LXVII.	April 10,	—	—	The townlands of Bishopstone Lower, Bishopstone Upper, Burrowall, Higher Castle, Bishopstone West, Greenmount, and Cotters, in the parish of Bishopstone.	120	May 1.
	April 10,	—	—	The townlands of Bishopstone East, Newstone, Redstone, and Whitehouse, in the parish of Bishopstone; the townlands of Heynesdown and Haynesdown, in the parish of Heynesdown, and the townland of Newstone, in the parish of Upper.	120	May 1.
LXVIII.	April 10,	—	—	The townlands of Hilton Road, Catherwood North, Catherwood South, and Quenborough, in the parish of Catherwood.	120	May 1.
	April 10,	—	—	I. The townlands of Forningsgate Great, Forningsgate Little, and Monitors, in the parish of Forningsgate, the townlands of Weston and Tisbury, in the parish of Tisbury; the townland of Hartland Upper, in the parish of Ell, and the townland of Hartland Lower, in the parish of Heynesdown.	120	May 1.
LXIX.	April 10,	—	—	II. The townlands of Catherwood, Pether's George, Bishopstone, and Wincle, in the parish of Forningsgate.	—	—

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY	Order declaring Area.		District of Local Authority in which Area is situate.	Area	Order declaring Area free from Disease.	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
KILDARE—cont.	379	May 6.	Poor Law Union of New.	I. The townlands of Killeshin, Oldtown, and Melincross North, in the parish of Kilfane, the townlands of Broadfield and Rathkeen, in the parish of New, and the townland of Duncolluscon North, in the parish of Kill.	380	June 4.
				II. The townlands of New West and New East, in the parish of New.	=	=
	413	August 6.		The townlands of Hawkfield, Barretstown, and Rumberry, in the parish of Maynoothville, and the townlands of Milltown and Longgough, in the parish of Pelpine.	414	Nov. 13.
	412	August 18.		The townland of Artrone, in the parish of Goresbridge; the townlands of Moorsfield and Octonava, in the parish of Maynoothville, and Newbridge township.	411	Dec. 18.
	411	August 14.		The townlands of Pierseview, Morrisvilles, Corncourt, Curran, and Redhedgeview, in the parish of Maynoothville.	410	Nov. 11.
	410	August 31.		The townlands of Ardmore, Ballymoe, Tannix, Langton, and Ballybough, in the parish of Ballymore Erne.	411	Sept. 1.
	414	August 31.		The townlands of Barravestown, Watertown, and Ballypore, in the parish of Duleek.	412	Nov. 11.
	413	August 31.		I. The parish of Ballymoy and Pollardstown. II. That part of the parish of Goresbridge not already declared by Order No. 412.	414	Dec. 4.
				III. The parish of Quinnswood.	=	=
	420	Sept. 1.		The parish of Ballymoy Rahan.	421	Dec. 6.
	424	Sept. 6.		I. The townlands of Magheras, Edlough, and Woodstown North, in the parish of Kill, and the townlands of Dowdabawn Green, Tupperbreen, and Ballywag, in the parish of Tipperstown.	425	Nov. 13.
				II. The townlands of Blarneygreen, Kilpown, Oldmill, Glan South, Tulloway, Curraheen and Curfield, in the parish of Killeshin, and the townland of Howerton in the parish of Tully.	426	Dec. 4.
	441	Sept. 26.		The townlands of Kilmash, Scraghill, and Castlemartin, in the parish of Killeshin.	427	=
	440	Sept. 27.		I. That part of the townland of Curragh situated on the south-east side of the main line of the Great Southern and Western Railway, between the stations of Newbridge and Kilbeggan. II. The parish of Brancacktown, and the townlands of Grangemore, and Benneckstown, in the parish of Edlough.	428	=
	432	Sept. 14.		The townlands of Backland, Newtown, and Frantown, in the parish of Tully, and that part of the townland of Curragh situated on the north-west side of the main line of the Great Southern and Western Railway, between the stations of Newbridge and Kilbeggan.	429	=
	448	Sept. 15.		The townlands of Oldtown, Oldtown Demesne, Knockagh South, Oiler-town, Flanagan, and Hill West, in the parish of New.	430	Dec. 17.
	449	Sept. 28.		The townlands of Marytown, Curragh, and Mullaghboy, in the parish of Curragh.	431	Dec. 4.
	476	Sept. 28.		The townlands of Gorfield, Hodgesstown, Curragh East, and Curragh West, in the parish of Tullow.	432	Dec. 17.
	469	October 2.		The townlands of Corkhill and Grangehill, in the parish of Kilfane, the townlands of Curragh, Waterstown, and Phlanagh, in the parish of Curragh, and the townlands of Duncollustown, in the parish of Luttrell.	433	Dec. 21.
	481	October 6.		The townlands of Headbogs and Mooreland North, in the parish of New, the townlands of Fulanagh, Knockdrum, and Knockdrum, in the parish of Tullow, and the townland of Kingstown, in the parish of Tipper.	434	Dec. 18.
	482	October 6.		The townland of Timahoe in the parish of Tullow.	435	Dec. 17.
	460	October 6.		The townlands of Whitehead West, Knockdrum, Glan, Knockagh, Kilnacree, Kilnacree, and Longhouse, in the parish of Kilfane.	436	Dec. 17.
	465	October 14.		The townlands of Tullow Lower, Tullow Upper, Tullow Middle, Whitehead, Curragh, Curragh-Lady, Lady-Tullow, and Ballymoy Lower, in the parish of Whitehead.	437	Dec. 19.
	472	October 21.		The townlands of Ballymoy, Ballymoyagh, and Ballymoy, in the parish of Curragh.	438	Dec. 18.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

List of Areas declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY	Order-declaring Area		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area	Order declaring Area free from Disease	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
KILDARE—cont.	1113	Foot and Mouth Union of Nov. 1.	Kildare.	The parishes of Kildaretown and Celtnstown,	172	Dec. 19.
	421	October 28.		The townland of Naas,	173	Dec. 19.
	422	October 24.		The townland of Knock,	174	Dec. 19.
	423	Nov. 6.		The townland of Sherlockstown, in the parish of Knockdrum.	175	Dec. 19.
	424	Nov. 6.		The townlands of Glene, Adelystown, Cratagan Commons, East Cottontown, and Upperadown Commons, in the parish of Clane.	176	Dec. 19.
KILKENNY.	425	Nov. 18.	Kilkenny.	The townlands of Knockhouse and Common, in the parish of Kilcullen.	177	Dec. 19.
	426	Sept. 26.		The townlands of Cusheen, Shillelagh, Ballyroagh, Carricklough, and Montgarretts, in the parish of St. Patrick's.	178	October 26.
	427	October 6.		The townlands of Margaret'sfield, Anderson, Weiland, and Fulogue, in the parish of St. Patrick's.	179	Nov. 12.
	428	May 28.		The townlands of Ballyard East, Ballyard West, Bally, and Ballylough, in the parish of Ballynacra; and the townland of Ballyard, in the parish of Knock.	180	July 12.
	429	Dec. 19.		The townlands of Rathdrum, Kilkenny, Knocktown, Knockanane, and Dollybally, in the parish of Kilcullen; and the townland of Knockdown, in the parish of Knockdrum.	—	—
LIMERICK.	430	Nov. 21.	Rathkeale.	The townlands of Dromore and Rathkeale, in the parish of Adare; and the townlands of Colleac and Tullykeale, in the parish of Tullykeale.	—	—
	431	May 21.		The townlands of Quinntown, Aghaboe, Kiltegan Lower or Crossan, and Loughan, in the parish of Crossan; and Knockanane, and Kilkeane, in the parish of Gorteen; and the townland of Breen, in the parish of Adare.	181	June 22.
	432	Nov. 21.		The townland of Kilashagh, in the parish of Moate.	—	—
	433	Nov. 12.		The townlands of Rathfelin and Correen, in the parish of Ballykeale.	182	Dec. 22.
	434	Dec. 6.		The townlands of O'Brien, Twentycross, Dromore, Ballykeale, and Knockdrum, in the parish of Adare; and the townlands of Twentycross, Ballykeale, and Knockdrum, in the parish of Tullykeale.	—	—
LODGE.	LXIII	March 31.	Ardee.	The townlands of Cordstown, Tullysho, Gilberstown, Monastown, Knocktown, Charlestown, and Goughanucy, in the parish of Goshen; and the townlands of Cavanagh and Knockdrum, in the parish of Charlestown.	183	May 18.
	LXXXVII	April 5.		The parish of Edmond.	184	May 11.
	122	April 21.		The townland of Collon, in the parish of Collon.	185	June 20.
	123	April 21.		The townland of Shanty, in the parish of Edmond; and the townlands of Ballykeale and Ballykeale, in the parish of Monastown.	186	July 18.
	124	May 31.		The townland of Monastown, in the parish of Edmond; and the townlands of Kilpatrick and Knocktown, in the parish of Edmond.	187	Aug. 10.
MONAGHAN.	125	July 26.	Monaghan.	The townlands of Knocknagow, Ballykeale, Ballykeale, and Loughkeale, in the parish of Cappagh; the townlands of Knockanane, Monastown, and Mullaghkeale, in the parish of Dromore; and the townland of Ballykeale North, in the parish of Meath.	—	—
	412	August 6.		The townlands of Cappagh, Conner, Ballykeale, and Quarry, in the parish of Cappagh; and the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Dromore.	—	—
	423	August 30.		I. That part of the parish of Edmond which has not already been declared by Order No. 116, dated the 1st day of May, 1882.	—	—
	424	August 30.		II. The townlands of Edmond and Oberstown, in the parish of Edmond; and the townlands of Knockanane, Mullaghkeale, and Mullaghkeale, in the parish of Ardee.	—	—
	425	August 18.		The townlands of Dromore, Gortown, and Willistown, in the parish of Dromore; the townlands of Clash, and Cottontown, in the parish of Dromore; and the townland of Knocknagow, in the parish of Kilmess.	—	—
TIPPERARY.	416	August 17.	Tippidoneill.	The townland of Tippidoneill, in the parish of Dromore.	—	—

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883--continued.

COUNTY.	Order defining Area.		District or Local Authority in which Area is situated.	Area.	Order defining Area free from Disease.	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
LOUTH--contd.	420	Aug. 16.	Poor Law Union of Ardee.	The townlands of Greenmount, Willmington, Millstone, and Shanty, in the parish of Kilcarra.	460	Aug. 27.
	421	Aug. 17.		The poor law union of Ardee.	461	Sept. 13.
	422	Nov. 12.		I. The parishes of Ardee, Charlestown, Clochton, and Glendal.	--	--
				II. The parish of Monetown.	724	Dec. 12.
				III. The parish of Colan.	--	--
	423	Nov. 13.		The parish of Philpstown.	--	--
	424	Nov. 13.		The parish of Ballinast.	--	--
	725	Dec. 13.		I. The parish of Yallucstown.	--	--
				II. The parish of Ardee.	--	--
				III. The parish of St. John's.	--	--
	426	Dec. 17.		The parish of Swanage.	--	--
	427	Dec. 28.		The parish of Colan.	--	--
LOUTH	March 18.		Drogheda.	The hundred of Melksham East, or Louth III, in the parish of Tullyallen.	147	May 3.
				The townland of Melksham, in the parish of Tullyallen.	148	--
	121	April 10.		The townlands of Sheepgrange, Lettigrange, Kettishan, and Aulding, in the parish of Tullyallen.	149	June 20.
	122	April 21.		The townlands of Kilkeary and Loweray, in the parish of St. Peter's; the townland of Tulipgur, in the parish of Kilpennytophy; the townland of Newtown, Monaghan, in the parish of Moynihanbridge, and the townlands of Balborthern and Hill of Rath, in the parish of Tullyallen.	150	--
	123	May 6.		The townlands of Brough and Conford, in the parish of Tullyallen.	151	Aug. 27.
	124	May 6.		I. The townlands of Twentown, Commons, Lishtan, and Yelverthill, in the parish of St. Peter's.	152	July 10.
				II. The townlands of Reptonstown and Lagrooson, in the parish of St. Mary's.	--	--
	125	May 22.		The townlands of Bawnash, Poldock, and Moontibben, in the parish of Moynihanbridge, and the townland of Frestown, in the parish of Malahide.	153	Aug. 27.
	126	May 29.		The townlands of Dromballey, Flaperton, Orchestown, Dunglissiv, and Killydown, in the parish of Dromballey; the townland of Rattan, in the parish of Curraghboy; and the townlands of Twentown and Galloone, in the parish of Malahide.	--	--
	127	August 6.		The townlands of Lagrooson and Bawnstown in the parish of St. Mary's.	--	--
	128	August 27.		The poor law union of Drogheda.	--	--
XII	Feb. 25.		Drogheda and Ardee.	All that and those lands and premises by the name of House No. 80, in the Parish of F. Chesterton, situated in the county of Louth, adjoining and surrounding a certain farm of land in the occupation of Peter Turner, and bounded on the north-west by the public road leading from Moyleen Cross to New Line Cross, on the north east by the public road leading from New Line Cross to the main road between Dundalk and Drogheda, and on the east by the same road between Dundalk and Drogheda.	154	April 20.
XVII	March 2.			The area described in the Schedule to the Poor and Marsh Disease Order, No. XLI, 1871, includes all the lands and premises situated in the county of Louth, and bounded on the south-west by the public road leading from Moyleen Cross to New Line Cross, on the north east by the public road leading from New Line Cross to the main road between Dundalk and Drogheda, and on the east by the same road between Dundalk and Drogheda.	--	--
XV	Feb. 26.		Dundalk.	I. The townlands of Steephurstown, Mulgret, Knockatton, Ballynacash, and Allardstown.	155	April 26.
				II. The townlands of Ossory, Ballymore, Mulvally, Ardgillan, Kilkenny, Killenane, and Rathkeale.	156	April 26.
XIX	March 6.			The townlands of Kilkeary, Thomastown, and Ballynacash.	157	May 19.
XCVIII	April 7.			The townlands of Kilkeary, Allardstown, Thomas town, Clonagh, Dandala, &c., in the parish of Dundalk; the townland of Cullen, in the parish of Louth; the townland of Fostier, in the parish of Thomastown; and the townland of Tullyallen.	158	--

LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order declaring area.		District or Local Authority in which area is situated.	Area.	Order declaring area from District.	
	Number.	Date.			Number.	Date.
LOTHIAN.	180.	June 20.	Fife Lowland.	The townland of Muirland, in the parish of Dunfallay,	489	Aug. 14.
	200.	July 15.	Dunfallay.	An area in the townland of Castleknowe, in the parish of Castleknowe, comprised within the following boundaries, and it is to say of the said Great Northern Road, that it extends from the Castleknowe River to the road to Castleknowe, and along the north-west side of the said Great Northern Road from the road to the Castleknowe River.	490	"
	410.	August 10.	-	The townland of Kilbennachie, in the parish of Kilbennachie.	491	October 11.
	469.	Sept. 18.	-	The townland of Dremshill, in the parish of Dremshill.	492	Dec. 11.
	475.	Sept. 21.	-	The townland of Dremshill, in the parish of Dremshill.	493	"
	476.	October 1.	-	The townlands of Whiterush and Nivereth, in the parish of Dremshill.	494	"
	477.	October 3.	-	The townlands of Dervet, Newtoun Durst, Christonstow, Culshawton, and Dalm, in the parish of Dremshill.	495	"
	478.	October 8.	-	The townlands of Kessington and Newkirkton, in the parish of Lothian.	496	Dec. 11.
	479.	Nov. 15.	-	The townland of Kilbennachie, in the parish of Kilbennachie.	497	"
	765.	Dec. 3.	-	I. The townland of Chancemore, in the parish of Lothian. II. The townland of Eastfield, in the parish of Lothian.	498	"
	771.	Dec. 5.	-	I. The parish of Midplainside, and the townland of Fifehill, in the parish of Dunfallay. II. The townland of Cuthlowsnesley, in the parish of Coldingham.	499	"
	780.	Dec. 14.	-	The townland of Philigetown, in the parish of Philigetown.	500	"
	789.	Dec. 21.	-	The townland of Corberry, in the parish of Lothian.	501	"
MAYO.	121.	April 14.	Ballina.	The townlands of Workford, Derrygassy, and Bolan, in the parish of Ballindoon.	502	July 8.
	145.	Dec. 18.	Ballinrobe.	The townlands of Upper Donegal, Thooragh East, Inchakeesh, Ballinrobe, Rathgweeche, O'Gill, Knockroe, and Coalton, in the parish of Kilmore.	503	"
	184.	Dec. 26.	-	The townland of Kephane, in the parish of Ballipore.	504	"
	223.	April 16.	Carrickfergus.	The townlands of Gortna, Ballifahan, Oughlagh, Clogher, and Ballykeel, in the parish of Templemore.	505	June 10.
	258.	May 2.	-	The townlands of Knockfall, Knockgrangeen, Knockslaneely, and Longfield, in the parish of Templemore.	506	June 10.
	279.	May 20.	-	The townlands of Loughnerry, Gorilla, Ballavay, Carron, and Ballynahinch, in the parish of Kilcommon; and the townlands of Tawmore East and Tawmore West, in the parish of Turrough.	507	June 10.
	294.	Dec. 26.	-	The townlands of Carr, Shanakinch, Shanakinch Upper, Derrinall, and Shanakinch, in the parish of Ballintober.	508	"
	321.	May 2.	Cloone.	The townlands of Ballindine North, Ballindine East, Ballindine West, Shanakinch, Loughnerry North, Loughnerry South, Nivenstown North, and Nivenstown South, in the parish of Cloone.	509	July 2.
	326.	April 20.	Swinford.	The town of Fingford and the townland of Beggarstown, in the parish of Tuam.	510	July 2.
	329.	April 21.	-	The townland of Carrigbegish, in the parish of Templemore; and the townland of Ardnashin, in the parish of Bobola.	511	June 10.
	349.	April 21.	-	The townlands of Cavanaghstown, Cloghmeelagh, and Trenanaghagh, in the parish of Kildress, and the townlands of Athlone and Toorcon, in the parish of Bobola.	512	July 2.
	353.	May 21.	-	The townland of Cloonanara, in the parish of Killasser.	513	Aug. 16.
	355.	May 21.	-	I. The townlands of Ballipatlees and Tullyro, in the parish of Midisk, and the townlands of Cregganmore and Cregganagh, in the parish of Midisk.	514	July 2.

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area.		District or Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Diseases.	
	Number.	Date.			Number.	Date.
MAYO.—cont.		1883,	Poor Law Union of:			
	245.	May 10.		The townlands of Balliglass, Tuosne, Talsanmore, Lannamara, and Laoisfe, in the parish of Rosmiall, and the townlands of Ballinroder and Collagh, in the parish of Rosdall.	228	July 8.
	246.	May 10.		The townland of Phlegney, in the parish of Killarney.	219	July 1.
	247.	June 23.		The townland of Colloge, in the parish of Killarney.	478	Aug.
MAYO.—cont.	248.	April 15.	Wesport.	The townships of Wespas, ... and the townlands of Carrnewgagh, Carrneweigh, Fassagh, Corkagh, Knockagh, Oghus, and Knock, in the parish of Ougher.	244	July
	249.	March 18.		The townlands of Adare Cottage Demense and Adare House, Ballymoe, in the parish of Drummedra, the townlands of Woodtown Upper and Woodtown Lower, in the parish of Ballyde; and the townland of Leaghaderkin, in the parish of Longford.	141	April 18.
	250.	March 18.		The townlands of Gortane, Clachartan, Kilmactown, Mooneen, and Ballymede, Grennan, McDonnell, and Rathdrum, in the parish of Grennan.	132	—
	251.	March 26.		An area situated in the parish of Killary, comprised within the following boundaries, including the public roads immediately mentioned, that is to say—On the south, the public road leading from the Marconi House to Lathbawn; on the west, the public road leading from Lathbawn to Sildon; on the north, the public road leading from Sildon to Adore; and on the east, the public road leading from Sildon to the above-named Mooneen House.	242	April 26.
MAYO.—cont.	252.	April 2.	Adore.	The townland of Ladyside in the parish of Lough-Neagh.	298	May 16.
	253.	April 2.		The townland of Manstown in the parish of Bish-mo.	110	April 18.
	254.	April 25.		The townlands of Bagnor, Glenkeel, Tullymoyne, Ballytown, Crovagh, Kimmey, and Seaville Beg, in the parish of Sildon.	994	June 28.
	255.	April 25.		The townlands of Ballytown, Finnerstown Demense, Derrilatown, Ballymactown, Ballytown, Rosenvill, and Bothyndudden, in the parish of Killary.	974	June 12.
	256.	May 6.		The townlands of Sildon, Glebe, Craghtown, and Woodtown Lower, in the parish of Sildon.	385	May 18.
	257.	May 15.		The townlands of Michalstown, Cleekiel, and Ross town, in the parish of Bishmo; the townland of Derrilatown, in the parish of Sildon; the townlands of Leaghaderkin and Rosenvill, in the parish of Killary.	345	July 20.
	258.	June 2.		I. The townlands of Leaghaderkin, Baladra, Summerhill Dippes, Drummastick, and Cullinstown, in the parish of Leaghaderkin; the townlands of Cullatown and Woodtown Lower, in the parish of Baladra; and the townlands of Adare House Demense, Bally-kill, and Drummagh, in the parish of Grennan.	103	August 10.
	259.	June 29.		II. The townlands of Mullagh-wicks and Moortown, in the parish of Sildon.	361	—
	260.	July 15.		The townland of Killary, in the parish of Killary.	915	Aug. 31.
	261.	August 2.		The townland of Ballyneston, in the parish of Sildon; the townland of Michalstown, in the parish of Manstown; and the townland of Collestone in the parish of Killary.	—	—
	262.	August 2.		The townlands of Manstown, Corbalk, and Kimmey in the parish of Sildon; and the townlands of Ballytown and Rathfern More, in the parish of Killary.	—	—
	263.	August 16.		The townlands of Woodtown Upper, McBreynolds, and Ballymede, in the parish of Sildon; and the townlands of Adare Cottage Demense, in the parish of Grennan.	—	—
	264.	August 18.		The parish of Inch-	—	—
	265.	August 18.		The townlands of Pallenagh, Howthetown, Footstown Grant, Footstown Little, Lister, Crovagh Beg, Kimmey, and Sildon, in the parish of Sildon; and the townlands of Newhalltown and Derrilatown, in the parish of Killary.	—	—
	266.	August 27.		The poor law union of Adore.	645	Sept. 12.
	267.	Nov. 11.		I. The parish of Colton.	711	Dec. 12.
	268.	Dec. 21.		II. The parishes of Leaghaderkin and Drumcondra.	—	—
	269.	Dec. 21.		The parish of Colton.	—	—

List of Areas declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area.		District or Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease.	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
MAYTHORN.	412	August 15,	Fior Law Times of Cathedra,	The townlands of Kilgrapin, Harreltown, Oranstown, and Killenry, in the parish of Mayglass.	518	Dec. 21.
	413	August 20,	-	The parish of Ballagh,	519	Dec. 4.
	516	August 26,	-	The townlands of Ballytown, Roscommon, and Colgate, in the parish of Ballagh.	518	-
	527	Sept. 5,	-	That part of the parish of Moylough not already declared infected by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 13th day of August, 1903, No. 471.	519	Dec. 21.
	528	October 1,	-	The townlands of Ballytown, Roscommon, and Ferress, in the parish of Ballagh.	516	Dec. 4.
	529	March 5,	Drogheda,	The parish of Doyr, and also that part of the parish of Monasterboe, which is on the south side of the main road between Drogheda and Slane, and which is bounded on the west by the road leading from the said main road to Mr. Mooney's house at Knock, and thence in a straight line to the river Boyne.	517	July 18.
LEIT.	530	March 11,	-	I. The townlands of Tullytown, Killytown, and Gobblagh, in the parish of Duleek.	510	June 10.
	531	-	-	II. The townlands of Corrilla, Whitemore, and Tolipatra, in the parish of Slade, and the townland of Lissane, in the parish of Monasterevin.	-	-
LVI.	532	March 16,	-	An acre situated in the parish of Colp, poor law union of Drogheda, and county of Meath, bounded on the west by the road leading from Monasterevin to Donore, on the south by the road from Donore to the gate in Cusack Hall, on the east by the road leading from the gate at Cusack Hall to the road between Slade River and Monasterevin, and on the north by the road leading from Slade River to Monasterevin.	519	July 18.
LVII.	533	March 21,	-	The townland of Muileffet, in the parish of Tullyallen,	517	May 8.
LXIII.	534	March 21,	-	The parish of Ardee,	518	May 2.
LXV.	535	March 21,	-	The parish of Julianstown,	519	August 31.
536	April 16,	-	-	The townland of Oldbridge, in the parish of Donore,	511	June 26.
537	April 18,	-	-	The townlands of Monasterevin, Balldudle, and Killytown, in the parish of Monasterevin.	517	June 26.
538	April 21,	-	-	I. That part of the parish of Donore which has not already been declared by Order No. 502, dated 18th April, 1903.	518	June 26.
	-	-	-	II. That part of the parish of Colp which has not already been declared by Order No. LVI., dated 5th March, 1903.	519	July 10.
539	April 21,	-	-	I. The townlands of Bodkin Green, St. Peter's Leixlip, Athlone, Roscommon, Sotteragh, and Johnstown, in the parish of Duleek.	518	August 27.
	-	-	-	II. The townlands of Knock Island, Presbyterian, Belgrave, and Breditch, in the parish of Duleek.	-	-
	-	-	-	III. The townland of Colfertown, in the parish of Duleek, the townlands of St. Peter's and St. John's, in the parish of Duleek Abbey; the townland of Leggadell in the parish of Monasterevin, and the townland of Loughlawn, in the parish of Monasterevin.	-	-
	-	-	-	IV. The townland of Platke, in the parish of Duleek.	-	-
540	April 26,	-	-	The townlands of Neat, in the parish of Chancery, and Hodgesdown, in the parish of Monasterevin.	518	July 14.
541	April 26,	-	-	I. The townland of Glaner, in the parish of Ellistown, and the townlands of Gaffey, Gaffey Leafe, Carrigart, Carrigartown, and Beestown, in the parish of Duleek.	516	Aug. 25.
	-	-	-	II. The townlands of Irishmore, Rahanidoreen, Moony, Kessog, and Carrigartown, in the parish of Monasterevin, and Gortmoretown, in the parish of Monasterevin.	-	-
542	May 5,	-	-	The townlands of Cawlin and Cawlin West, Cooksgrove, Limerick, and Ongartown, in the parish of Duleek, and the townlands of Clonmore and Newtown, in the parish of Ardee.	-	-
543	May 11,	-	-	The townlands of Curragh, Curragh West, Cooksgrove, Limerick, and Ongartown, in the parish of Duleek, and the townlands of Clonmore and Newtown, in the parish of Ardee.	-	-
544	May 15,	-	-	The townlands of Herbertstown, Duncarrow, Tully-Cloone, and Faircross, in the parish of Monasterevin, and the townland of Meelmoretown, in the parish of Chancery.	-	-
545	May 21,	-	-	The townland of Kessog, in the parish of Monasterevin.	-	-

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area free from Disease.		Area	Order declaring Area free from Disease.	
	Number.	Date.		Number.	Date.
		1883.	Poor Law Union of Drogheda, -		1883.
WITNESSON.,	281	May 26,	I. The townlands of Glentown, Snaugha, and Beach, in the parish of Duleek. II. The townlands of St. Asaph, Stansha, Kellshtown, and Ballinam, in the parish of Stansha.	286	August 27,
	282	May 26,	The townlands of Ardagh, Bulgeen, Bogan, Marytown, Tortisstown, Cloghe, Raha, and Duleek, in the parish of Ardagh.	287	-
	283	June 6,	The townlands of Glentown, Drennan, Balld, Duleektown, and Corlton, in the parish of Duleek.	288	-
	284	June 26,	The townlands of Luskern, Balld, Kaneshtown, Moordurh, and Duleektown, in the parish of Moordurh; the townland of Balld, in the parish of Stansha; the townland of Duleektown West, the parish of Julianstown, and the townland of Bulgeen, in the parish of Kilkeena.	289	-
	285	July 18,	I. The townlands of Mainmanstown and Cullane, in the parish of Ardagh. II. The townlands of Reddertown, Greenparktown, and Whistless, in the parish of Stansha. III. The townlands of Hellown, Little and Hilltown Great, in the parish of Duleek.	290	-
	286	July 27,	The townlands of Moorgate, Duleekgate, and Reddertown, in the parish of Cully.	291	-
	287	July 27,	The townlands of Morington, Stansha, and Greenaway Little, in the parish of Colp.	292	-
	288	August 6,	The townland of Raymore, in the parish of Colp.	293	-
	289	August 6,	The townlands of Boughgrange, Reddertown, and Glentown in the parish of Duleek; and the townland of Stansha, in the parish of Ardagh.	294	-
	290	August 6,	I. The townland of Malingshaw, in the parish of Moordurh. II. The townland of Neal in the parish of Cully, and the townland of Huddystown, in the parish of Stansha.	295	-
	291	August 15,	The townlands of Thanshaw, Elyoptown, and Quaking, in the parish of Duleek.	296	-
	292	August 15,	I. The townlands of Moorgate, Carrigallen, Chany, and Rosvintown, in the parish of Ardagh; and the townland of Fowkertown, in the parish of Duleek Abbey. II. The townlands of Flemangtown and Redhers-ton, in the parish of Cully.	297	-
	293	August 15,	I. The townlands of Hey Beg, Colp West, and Kil-tough, in the parish of Colp. II. The townland of Longhet, in the parish of Duleek, and the townlands of Knockconon and Gulltown, in the parish of Kaneshtown. III. The parish of Duleek Abbey, and the townland of Basklowe, in the parish of Chany.	298	-
	294	August 21,	IV. The parish of Kilkeena, -	299	-
	295	August 21,	I. The townlands of Moorgate, Claperton, Tullabone, and Duleektown, in the parish of Cully. II. The townlands of Denshaw and Hawkinshaw, in the parish of Ardagh, and the townlands of Moorgate and Mainmanstown, in the parish of Piercestown.	300	-
	296	August 21,	I. The townlands of Ballygates, Ballynaghy Green, Colp East, Tullow, and Ballynah, in the parish of Colp. II. The parish of Ballyjork, and the townland of Bratton, in the parish of Moordurh. III. The townlands of Grange and Duleektown, in the parish of Cully.	301	-
	297	August 21,	The Poor Law Union of Drogheda,	302	August 27,
	298	Sept 26,	The parish of Drungowan,	303	-
	299	March 26,	The parishes of Ballygates and Grange	304	-
	300	March 27,	The parish of Ardagh	305	Aug 1,
	301	March 27,	I. The parish of Ballynah. II. The parish of Ballyjork,	306	August 2,
			III. The parish of Ballyjork,	307	July 11,

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

List of Areas declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY	Order declaring Area		Name of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area	Order declaring Area first does Disease	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
MONMOUTHSHIRE	1003	Post-Law Union of Dinasgwithiau,	The parish of Ewenny	—	1003	August 22
	1004	April 3,	—	The townlands of Tanytown, Portmeirion, Gomerthorpe, and Kilfester, in the parish of Beddgelert	1004	July 11
	1005	April 3,	—	The parish of Ewenny	1005	July 11
	1006	April 31,	—	The parish of Treswle	1006	August 22
	1007	April 30,	—	On townlands of Colmore and Corrigton, in the parish of Colmore, the townlands of Merrycross and Felinfach, in the parish of Dinasgwithiau; the townland of Drovers; in the parish of Rhiwregan; and the townland of Amlgarth, in the parish of Kenedu	—	—
	1008	May 26,	—	The townland of Colmore, in the parish of Colmore	—	—
	1009	June 27,	—	The townlands of Alltnewydd and Penybont, in the parish of Llanllwch; and the townlands of Llynhyrion and Blackhall Grange, in the parish of Llantysilio	—	—
	1010	June 27,	—	The townlands of Pwllgwaelod, Newmarch, Bryngwyn, Bettwsnewydd, Bettwsllwyn, and Maesllwyn, in the parish of Llanvihangel; the townland of Penrhosnewydd in the parish of Penrhosnewydd; and the townland of Alltnewydd, in the parish of Colmore	—	—
	1011	July 4,	—	The townlands of Dinasgwithiau, Brynnewydd, and Penrhosnewydd, in the parish of Llantysilio	—	—
	1012	July 5,	—	The townlands of Bettwsnewydd, Alltnewydd, Treborth, and Llanllwyn, in the parish of Morgan; and the townlands of Bettwsnewydd and Brynnewydd, in the parish of Llantysilio	—	—
	1013	July 14,	—	The townland of Crickhowell, in the parish of Crickhowell	—	—
	1014	July 16,	—	The townlands of Trefor, Cefnnewydd, and Mwntnewydd, in the parish of Cefnnewydd; and the townland of Collofelin, in the parish of Rhidonfelin	—	—
	1015	July 17,	—	The townlands of Pentraeth, Woodland, Llanrhian, Brynnewydd, and Rhaethog, in the parish of Bettwsnewydd	—	—
	1016	July 18,	—	The townlands of Bettwsnewydd, Brynnewydd, Bettwsllwyn, and Brynnewydd, in the parish of Kilford	—	—
	1017	July 20,	—	The townland of Treborth, in the parish of Garrison	—	—
	1018	July 21,	—	The townlands of Ruth, Llannewydd, and Gochnewydd, in the parish of Gochnewydd	—	—
	1019	July 22,	—	The townlands of Clwyd, Nantllwyn, and Chirknewydd, in the parish of Kilford	—	—
	1020	July 23,	—	The townland of Brynnewydd, in the parish of Kilford; and the townland of Brynnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd	—	—
	1021	August 5,	—	The townlands of Rhostyllon, Llanrhiannewydd, Kyned, Cefnnewydd, and Dinasgwithiau, in the parish of Dinasgwithiau	—	—
	1022	August 6,	—	The townland of Kilford, in the parish of Kilford	—	—
	1023	August 10,	—	1. The townland of Woodnewydd, in the parish of Colmore	—	—
	1024	August 11,	—	2. The townlands of Gwylnewydd, Brynnewydd, and Pentraeth, in the parish of Brynnewydd; and the townland of Colmore, in the parish of Colmore	—	—
	1025	August 11,	—	3. The townlands of Gwylnewydd and Pentraeth, in the parish of Brynnewydd; the townland of Brynnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd; and the townlands of Wernnewydd and Moelnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd	—	—
	1026	August 11,	—	4. The townland of Brynnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd; and the townlands of Brynnewydd, Brynnewydd, and Brynnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd	—	—
	1027	August 11,	—	5. The parish of Derryllwyn,	—	—
	1028	August 11,	—	6. The parish of Dinasgwithiau,	—	—
	1029	August 11,	—	7. The townlands of Pentraeth and Moelnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd; the townland of Brynnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd; and the townlands of Brynnewydd and Brynnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd	—	—
	1030	August 11,	—	8. The townland of Parcnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd; and the townland of Brynnewydd, in the parish of Brynnewydd	—	—

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1888—continued.

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area		District of Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area Free from Taxes	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
SLIGO—cont.		1888	Poor Law Union of Buncrana.	II. The townland of Aghaboe, in the parish of Kilmore. III. The townlands of Buncrana, Buncrana, Trivell, and Garvagh, in the parish of Trivet; and the townland of Glent, in the parish of Kilmore. IV. The parish of Garvagh, and the townland of Holburne, in the parish of Farnone, and the townlands of Ahollog and Cuilimore, in the parish of Holburne. V. The townland of Ross, in the parish of Tarr; the townlands of Hare and Buncrana, in the parishes of Slieve, and the townland of Chesterton, in the parish of Tarr. VI. The townland of Adaman, in the parish of Adaman; the townlands of Adaman and Buncrana, in the parish of Adaman; and the townland of Cloonag, in the parish of Adaman.	1888	Augt 27.
	469	August 18.		I. That part of the parish of Farnone not already declared liable by Orders Nos 400 and 401. II. The townlands of Garvagh, Macnaskeown, Ballynacreeve, and Ballynacreeve, in the parish of Cuilimore.		
	470	August 18.		What part of the parish of Farnone not already declared by Orders Nos 400 and 401 (V.).		
	471	August 18.		I. That part of the parish of Kilrea not already declared by Order No 401. II. That part of the parish of Trivet not already declared by Order No 401. III. That part of the parish of Kilrea not already declared by Order No 400 III and V.		
	472	August 21.		I. The townland of Ballymackey in the parish of Rosbeg. II. The townlands of Ballyneeky, Cregagh, and Moylagh, in the parish of Kilrea.		
	473	August 21.		I. The parish of Kilrea. II. The townlands of Ballyhall Beg, Ballydohora, Ballydohora a Linn, Ballygown, and Ballynahinch, in the parish of Ballymagroves.		
	474	August 25.		The poor law union of Donegal.		
	475	Dec. 5.	Edenderry.	The townland of Killingsay, in the parish of Coalisland.		
	476	Dec. 6.		The townlands of Coalisland and Ballymagroves, in the parish of Coalisland.		
	477	Dec. 6.		The townland of Killeshaw, in the parish of Ballymagroves.		
	478	Dec. 12.		The townlands of Coalisland, Ballylary, Lewistown, and Ballymagroves, in the parish of Coalisland.		
	479	Dec. 17.		The townlands of Park, Knockanally or Coalisland, and Ballymagroves, in the parish of Ballymagroves; and the townlands of Park, Inagh, and Maytown or Ballymagroves, in the parish of Coalisland.		
	480	Dec. 17.		The townlands of Kilbeg and Towle, in the parish of Coalisland.		
	481	Dec. 17.		The townlands of Kilbeg and Towle, in the parish of Coalisland.		
	482	March 16.	Bally.	The parishes of Knockally, Soutown, Duhin, Ballymagroves, and Kells.	1889	Augt 4.
	483	March 16.		The parish of Kilbeg.		
	484	March 16.		Parish of Coalisland.		
	485	March 16.		Townland of Kilbeg, in the parish of Kilrea.	1889	May 10.
XXXVIII	486	April 2.		The townlands of Kilbally and Kilbally, in the parish of parish of Coalisland.	1889	May 10.
	487	April 10.		I. The townlands of Glancy, Cleighorn, Dervish, and Glancy, in the parish of Coalisland; and the townland of Glancy, in the parish of Coalisland. II. The townlands of Ballycon, Cregagh, and Ballymagroves, in the parish of Coalisland; and the townland of Springfield, in Coalisland, in the parish of Coalisland.	1889	June 1.
	488	April 22.		III. The townlands of Ballycon, Cregagh, and Ballymagroves, in the parish of Coalisland; and the townland of Springfield, in Coalisland, in the parish of Coalisland.		
	489	April 22.		The townland of Draketown, in the parish of Coalisland.	1889	May 10.

List of Areas declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order declaring Area		District or Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area	Order declaring Area free from Disease	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
WILTSHIRE.			Poor Law Union of			
	131	April 20.	Melksham,	The townlands of Cleopoth, in the parish of Glaston, and Johnston's, in the parish of Reference.	272	July 20.
	170	May 8.	-	The townlands of Bratton, Mulf, Loxton, Bathgate, Ashton, Spiddal, and Melksham, in the parish of Soister, and the townlands of Arnehead, Coates, and Weston, in the parish of Cranmore.	273	August 22.
	214	June 2.	-	The townland of Draycott, in the parish of Melksham.	274	July 26.
	228	June 21.	-	I. The townland of Boleton, in the parish of Kilkhampton. II. The townlands of Totmonox, Taintown, and Penmonox, in the parish of Derry; the townland of Tiverton, in the parish of Tiverton; and the townland of Feling, in the parish of Kilkhampton.	275	August 27.
	238	July 11.	-	The townlands of Dallington Upper, and Dallington Lower, in the parish of Soister.	-	-
	249	July 16.	-	The townlands of Balsith, Dumson, Barleyston, Ashton, and Garsdon, in the parish of Berry.	-	-
	262	July 26.	-	The townland of Fernhouse or Balaughay, in the parish of Balaughay, and the townlands of Taintown and Chancemontown, in the parish of Glaston.	-	-
	263	July 26.	-	The townlands of Antigal and Kilbride, in the parish of Soister.	-	-
	284	July 28.	-	The townland of Okeham, in the parish of Taintown.	-	-
	285	July 28.	-	The townlands of Beddover, Balsith, and Ethelgreen, in the parish of Berry; the townlands of Garsdon and Weston, in the parish of Berry; and the townlands of Milltown, Chancemontown, Great, and Garsdon, in the parish of Balaughay.	-	-
	432	August 2.	-	I. The townlands of Cleom, Downtown, Great, Downtown Little, and Johnston, in the parish of Garsdon; the townlands of Johnston and Johnston's, in the parish of Soister; and the townland of Soisterdown, in the parish of Berry. II. The townlands of Abberbury, Balsith, and Balaughay, in the parish of Berry; the townlands of Johnston and Johnston's, in the parish of Soister; and the townland of Soisterdown, in the parish of Berry.	-	-
	436	August 4.	-	The townlands of Springfield or Balaughay and Chepfield, in the parish of Berry, and the townland of Balaughay, in the parish of Soister.	-	-
	437	August 5.	-	The townlands of Grangebridge, Gostelow, Little Cottisford, Balaughay, Balaughay Little, and Volvenden, in the parish of Balaughay.	-	-
	439	August 20.	-	The townland of Herbertown, in the parish of Berry.	-	-
	440	August 20.	-	I. The townland of Rishanger, in the parish of Kilkever. II. The townlands of Ballyloog Beg and Ballyloog Little, in the parish of Soister.	-	-
	445	August 22.	-	The townlands of Taintown and Hantsdown, in the parish of Taintown; and the townlands of Castle Martin and Meny, in the parish of Berry.	-	-
	456	August 14.	-	The parish of Balaughay.	-	-
	472	August 15.	-	The townlands of Gerrick, Ryemontown, White, Symondsbury Black, and Shifield, in the parish of Soister.	-	-
	473	August 21.	-	I. The townlands of Allington Little and Allington Town, in the parish of Balaughay. II. The townland of Balaughay, in the parish of Balaughay.	-	-
	480	August 22.	-	The townlands of Johnston and Panshetown, in the parish of Soister.	-	-
	481	August 27.	-	The Poor Law Union of Melksham.	-	-
XXXIX	503	March 19.	Keween,	The townlands of Balaughay, Balaughay Little, and Mongaberry, in the parish of Balaughay; and the townlands of Wimbleton and Downtown, in the parish of Cleopoth.	503	June 20.
	537	March 28.	-	The parish of Auldhame, the townlands of Ballylawn or Ballylawn Beg and Ballylawn or Ballylawn Little, in the parish of Auldhame; the townland of Farnham, in the parish of Auldhame; and the townland of Auldhame, in the parish of Downtown.	538	June 20.

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY.	Order declaring Arms.		District or Local Authority in which Arms are displayed.	Arms.	Order declaring Arms from District.	
	Number	Date.			Number	Date
WICHITA—cont.	LX	March 26,	Poor Law Union of Marion,	I. The parish of Cardinallown, II. The parish of Germantown,	369	August 27
	LXXII	March 31,	+	The townland of Lanesboro, in the parish of Germantown; the townland of Macklowe, in the parish of Germantown; and the townland of Cleverdon, in the parish of Templemore.	370	July 26
	LXXXVII	April 5,	+	The parish of Tara.	371	May 26
	LXXXVIII	April 5,	+	The townlands of Janssteene and Germantown, in the parish of Cardinallown.	372	May 21
	XCII	April 6,	+	The township of Nemo, in the parishes of Dunglure, Nemo, and Ashbourne.	373	June 20
	CC	April 21,	+	I. The townlands of Coghlanstown and Ladysmith, in the parish of Kilkenny, and the townland of Williamstown, in the parish of Kilberry. II. That part of the parish of Xan, not included within the townland of Xan, theretofore declared an unincorporated area by Order No. XCII of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 4th day of April, 1849.	374	—
	CCII	April 21,	+	III. The townlands of Athlone, Paudelown, Bonapartown, Grange, and Clonlara Killary, in the parish of Kilberry.	375	May 26
	CCIV	April 16,	+	The townlands of Ransford, Ryehawkes, Ryehill, Knockra, Dryntown, and Arvall, in the parish of Clane.	376	June 26
	CCV	April 16,	+	I. The parish of Skerries II. The parish of Palmerstown	377	June 20
	CCVI	April 16,	+	I. The parish of Finglas II. That part of the parish of Blane not already declared an unincorporated area by Order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 16th day of April, 1849, No. 186.	378	May 26
	CCVII	April 23,	+	The townlands of Denshaw, Loughgagh, Williamstown, and Clonry, in the parish of Denshaw; the townland of Grange, in the parish of Kilberry.	379	May 21
	CCVIII	May 7,	+	I. The townlands of St. Curtis' Demesne, St. Curtis' Carrickshane, Carrigpark, Huddertown, Parryhill, and Brattstown, in the parish of St. Cuthbert. II. The townland of Brattstown on the parish of Paudelown; the townland of Ballymagroarty, in the parish of Ballymagroarty; the townland of Flemingscourt, in the parish of Flemingscourt, and the townland of Slaney, in the parish of Denshaw.	380	July 18
	CCIX	May 7,	+	The parish of Kinnether.	381	June 26
	CCX	May 8,	+	The townlands of Corofin and Gilloown, in the parish of Templemore; the townland of Philpotstown, in the parish of Ballynacra; and the townland of O'Brien, in the parish of Kilcoo.	382	June 29
	CCXI	May 14,	+	The townland of Denshaw, in the parish of Denshaw; the townland of Brattstown, in the parish of Ballymagroarty; and the townlands of Carricksome and Mandell, in the parish of Montlawn.	383	July 26
	CCXII	May 16,	+	The townlands of St. Cuthbert and Finglinstown, in the parish of Carrickshane.	384	July 10
	CCXIII	May 16,	+	The townland of Tullentown, in the parish of Tullentown; the townland of Ballynahon, in the parish of Ballynahon; the townland of Hamilton, in the parish of Aranagh; and the townland of Mainstown, in the parish of Athlone.	385	July 26
	CCXIV	May 20,	+	The townland of Philpotstown, in the parish of Kilcoo; and the townland of Ballyferry in parish of Clane.	386	June 26
	CCXV	June 8,	+	The townlands of Denshaw, Loughgagh, Williamstown, and Clonry, in the parish of Denshaw; the townland of Grange, in the parish of Kilcoo.	387	July 26
	CCXVI	July 10,	+	The townlands of Denshaw, Loughgagh, Williamstown, and Clonry, in the parish of Denshaw.	388	August 21
	CCXVII	August 2,	+	The townland of Grange, in the parish of Athlone.	—	—
	CCXVIII	August 5,	+	The townland of O'Brien, in the parish of Athlone.	—	—
	CCXIX	August 7,	+	The townlands of Holton and Killinstown, in the parishes of Kilberry, and Knockanagh, and Athlone.	—	—

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

List of Areas declared Infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order defining Area		District or Local Authority in which area is situated	Area	Order defining Area free from Disease	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
MIDDLSEX—cont.	410	August 20,	Four Law Union of Stevenage.	I. The townland of Bannisterstown, in the parish of Bannisterstown, the townlands of Glendalough and Standoff, in the parish of Montragh, the townland of Newhouse, in the parish of Luskistown, and the townland of Bannisterstown, in the parish of Duleekparish.	410	August 27.
				II. The townlands of Ballynagore, Ballykeen, Killinane, Moyvane, and Ardangan, in the parish of Ardee.		
				III. The townlands of Oldier, Killeen, Carraboy, and Fadus, in the parish of Tully.		
				The townland of Tewkesbury, in the parish of Dungleghan.		
				IV. The parish of Clonell.		
				V. The townland of Rathmangan, in the parish of Rathmangan.		
				VI. The parish of Pakenham.		
				VII. The parish of Charlestown.		
				I. The townland of Derhamstown, in the parish of Ardee.		
				II. The townlands of Ballyon, Bransmestown, Mullon, and Orlane, in the parish of Kilmore; the townland of Johnstone, in the parish of Ardee, and the townland of Downtown in the parish of Duleek.		
411	411	August 21,		III. The townlands of Coddington, Tully, and Jordanstown, in the parish of Tully; and the townland of Banchidhown, in the parish of Templepatrick.	411	August 27.
				IV. The townlands of Kilberry, Balton, Templepatrick, Moorside, Maglog, Gorteen-Kilberry, and Ballinamore, in the parish of Kilberry.		
				The townlands of Knockbray, Vallenstown, and Gunningtown, in the parish of Kells.		
				I. The parish of Luskish.		
				II. That part of the parish of Templepatrick not already declared by Order No. 412.		
				III. That part of the parish of Montragh not already declared by Order No. 413.		
				IV. That part of the parish of Tully not already declared by Order Nos. 410 and 475.		
				The parish of Baline.		
				The parishes of St. Nicholas, Bransmestown, and Tullyhullen.		
				The poor law Union of Kells.		
412	412	August 22,	Duleek.	The parish of Luskish.	412	August 27.
				The townlands of Gorteen, Gorteenpatrick, and Hartstown, in the parish of Kells.		
413	413	March 15,	L.	That part of the parish of Kells which is not already included in the infected areas declared by Order No. 412, dated the 15th day of March, 1922.	413	March 20.
				The parish of Kells.		
				The parish of Kilkenny.		
				The townland of Crosslawn, in the parish of Kells.		
				The townlands of Dobrystown, Dunlathan, Durrow, Gorteen-patrick, and Tullygreen, in the parish of Durrow.		
				The townships of Gorteen, Athlone, Bagnstown, and Ballyvege, in the parish of Kells.		
				The townlands of Thomastown, Gullistown, and Kilkenny, in the parish of Loughgore, and the townlands of Ultanagh, Ballyk, Ultan, and Ultan-Luton, in the parish of Durrow.		
				The townlands of Ballybally, Gorteen, Ultan, Ultan-Turner, and Ultan-Wallace, in the parish of Durrow; and the townland of Ultanbridge, in the parish of Oldcastle.		
				The townlands of Thomastown, Gullistown, and Kilkenny, in the parish of Loughgore; and the townland of Ultanbridge, in the parish of Ultan.		
				The townland of Ultanbridge, in the parish of Ultan.		

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY.	Order dividing AREA.		District or Local Authority in which AREA is situated.	AREA.	Order dividing AREA from District.	
	Number	Date.			Number	Date.
WILTSHIRE.	688	August 6,	Poor Law Union of Old Sarum,	The townlands of Cranmore, Cressingham, Corfe, Sampfordsbury, West Sampfordsbury, Blackland, and Newthorpe, in the parish of Old Sarum; and the townland of Hartshill, in the parish of Dinton.	689	August 18
	691	August 6,	- - - - -	The townlands of Lechlade, Herberstone, and Pipperton, in the parish of Kilnsey; the townland of Garsington, in the parish of Longleat; and the townland of Hartshill, in the parish of Malmesbury.	693	August 17
	690	August 18,	- - - - -	I. The townlands of Langton and Hartstow, in the parish of Piddleton. II. The townland of Stowfield, in the parish of Old Sarum.	-	-
	692	August 15,	- - - - -	The townlands of Billesley, Gartness, Tisbury, and Hatfield, in the parish of Malmesbury.	-	-
	693	August 14,	- - - - -	The townlands of Dibdenham and Newthorpe, in the parish of Lechlade.	-	-
	694	August 25,	- - - - -	The townlands of Cranmore and Cressingham, in the parish of Old Sarum; and the townland of Newthorpe, in the parish of Swanage.	-	-
	695	August 21,	- - - - -	The townlands of Newthorpe, Shirepole, Dibdenham, and Longthorpe, in the parish of Old Sarum; and the townland of Corfehill, in the parish of Swanage.	-	-
	696	August 26,	- - - - -	The poor law union of Old Sarum.	696	Dec 18
	700	Dec 24,	- - - - -	The parish of Minstercombe.	-	-
	701	March 9,	From -	The townlands of Baldbury and Kelsberry, in the parish of Bathwick.	716	May 4
HEREFORDSHIRE.	702	March 19,	- - - - -	The townlands of Newcastle, Pinckerton, Johnstone, and Kilkenny, in the parish of Bathwick.	719	April 19
	703	March 16,	- - - - -	The townlands of Bathwick, Ballyandurhan, Dabdy Upper, Dabdy Lower, Corfehill, Alvergate, Kilnsey, and Radstock, in the parish of Kilnsey.	717	May 1
	704	March 18,	- - - - -	The parish of Athkyn.	718	August 25
	705	April 22,	- - - - -	The townlands of Balspuddle, Fremont, Ballymarnon, and Chace, in the parish of Tew; and the townland of Cwrtnewydd, in the parish of Credenruth.	720	May 16
	706	April 29,	- - - - -	The townlands of Bathwick, Tiverton, Cherrydale, Tintern, Coddington, and Most, in the parish of Jepstone.	729	May 31
	707	May 9,	- - - - -	The townlands of Conquington, Ballymarnon, and Ballyderry, in the parish of Ebborn.	732	June 18
	708	May 12,	- - - - -	The townlands of Ve-angrove and Trellyngrove, in the parish of Trellyngrove.	730	August 27
	709	May 20,	- - - - -	The townlands of Ballyduff Great and Ballyduff Little, in the parish of Cwrtnewydd; and the townlands of Llanvian, Llanvian Llwyd, and Llwyn-Wyllt, in the parish of Maymed.	731	June 26
	710	June 6,	- - - - -	The townlands of Bathwick, Ballyandurhan, Dabdy Upper, Dabdy Lower, Corfehill, Alvergate, Kilnsey, and Radstock, in the parish of Kilnsey.	733	August 27
	711	June 25,	- - - - -	The parish of Dinefwr.	-	-
MONMOUTHSHIRE.	712	July 15,	- - - - -	The townlands of Ballymarnon, Fremont, Dabdy Lower, Chace, and Bathwick, in the parish of Tew.	-	-
	713	July 17,	- - - - -	The townlands of Davenock, Davenock, Springwater, and Ballymarnon, in the parish of Llantwit.	-	-
	714	July 26,	- - - - -	The townland of Kilnsey, in the parish of Wye.	-	-
	715	July 21,	- - - - -	The townland of Brillatton, in the parish of Gifford.	-	-
	716	August 6,	- - - - -	The townlands of Maygloch, Maygloch Lower, Balaugh, Radstock, and Maygloch, in the parish of Radstock.	-	-
	717	August 6,	- - - - -	The parish of Cleator.	-	-
	718	August 6,	- - - - -	The townland of Aberg, in parish of Aberg.	-	-
	719	August 6,	- - - - -	The townlands of Malvern and Juncytown, in the parish of Radstock.	-	-
	720	August 10,	- - - - -	I. The townlands of Ruaris, New Ruaris, Newmarch, and Traws-pink (i.e. Dinas), in the parish of Tew.	-	-

LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY.	Order declaring AREA.		District or Local Authority in which AREA is situated	AREA.	Order declaring AREA free from DISEASE.	
	Number.	Date.			Number	Date
MEATH—cont.	343.	June 18.	Poor Law Union of Trim.			1995.
	412	August 18.		II. The townlands of Bellemore, Kilbeggan, and Kilcock, in the parish of Trim, and the townlands of Moatmore and Woodtown (Abbey), in the parish of Kilcock.	519	August 27
	413	August 18.		The townlands of Galtee, Gortane, Coler, Fermal, and Oldtown, in the parish of Galtee, and the townland of Ballymoe, in the parish of Agher.	—	—
	414	August 14.		The townlands of Rathneway and Cloonmore, in the parish of Ballynew.	—	—
	415	August 14.		The townland of Crossacool, in the parish of Kilcock.	—	—
	416	August 18.		The townlands of Goldtown Head, and Goldtown Little, in the parish of Kilbeggan.	—	—
MONAGHAN.—	618	August 18.	The townlands of Moyneel and Stonetown, in the parish of Moyne.			—
	619	August 21.		The parish of Balloo, and the townland of Tullyky, in the parish of Tullyky.	—	—
	620	August 22.		The townlands of Ballymoe, Kilbeggan, Glanvagh, and Cloonmore, in the parish of Kilbeggan.	—	—
	621	August 29.		The Poor Law Union of Trim.	—	—
	622	October 1.	Corrideresher.	The townlands of Annescoil, Keadydrum, Redhawthorne, Corrymore, Cooks, and Grangeveer, in the parish of Kilbeggan, and the townlands of Fronan and Curra, in the parish of Magherave.	510	Dec. 1
	647	Sept. 15.		The townlands of Corribisill, Tully, Glenagh, and Lettstown, in the parish of Aghavallen.	616	October 14
ROSCOCHEON.	679	Nov. 19.	Athlone.	I. The townlands of Jamestown, Carraghdown, Clonagh, Corrideresher, Lifford, and Mullingaragh, in the parish of Tullyker.	—	—
	680	Nov. 19.		II. The townland of Finlath, parish of Tullymore.	—	—
	681	Nov. 19.	Bapt.	The townlands of Ballymore West, Ballyney East, or Corkilly, Grangeglog, and Lissadell, in the parish of Augh.	—	—
	682	March 31.	Corrideresher.	The parish of Rinn.	343	May 5.
	683	June 19.		The townland of Longylea Demesne, in the parish of Tullyker.	603	Sept. 15.
	684	Nov. 19.		The townlands of Clonagh Lower, Glensmore, and Clonagh Upper, in the parish of Lissadell.	—	—
	685	Nov. 24.		The townland of Doonan, in the parish of Cloonmore, and the townland of Lissadell, in the parish of Finlath.	—	—
	686	Dec. 19.		The townlands of Cloonoran and Derryfallon, in the parish of Mullingar.	—	—
	687	Nov. 20.		The townlands of Farnanagh, Farnagh (Fircroft), Fircroft, Farnagh (Baldon), and Corret, in the parish of Tullyker, and the townland of Bailevally, in the parish of Athlone.	—	—
SLIGO.	688	Dec. 21.	Ballymoe.	The townlands of Tuanahawen, Ballypader, Garreganagh, Curra, and Cloonanahan, in the parish of Curra; the townlands of Ballygurk Upper, Ballygurk, and Cloonagh, in the parish of Cloonanahan; and the townland of Cloonanahan, in the parish of Bailevally.	—	—
	689	Nov. 21.		The townlands of Curra, Knockahawen, Garreganagh, and Curraghavon, in the parish of Ogart; and the townlands of Blana and Rathmore, in the parish of Kilbeggan.	—	—
	690	Nov. 20.		The townland of Kilbeggan, Knockahawen, Garreganagh, and Curraghavon, in the parish of Ogart.	501	July 1.
TIPPERARY.	691	Nov. 20.	Tallowerry.	The townland of Kilbeggan, in the parish of Kilbeggan.	—	—
	692	May 10.		The townlands of Ogart, Blana, Rathmore, Garreganagh, and Knockahawen, in the parish of Kilbeggan.	513	July 1.
	693	April 2.		The townlands of Ballygurk, Ballymoe (Curra), Derrygurk (Curra), Derrygurk, Adly Innish, Adly Innish, and Lissan, in the parish of Cloonanahan; and the townlands of George Quay and Bally Quay, in the parish of Dunguaire.	510	May 15.

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY,	Order declaring Area.		District or Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area from District.	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
WATERFORD.		1883.	Poor Law Union of Ballymacrossan.	The townlands of Carrigdoh, Rathnaballagh, Densilane, Corravareenane, Curraheen, both Barroona, Grattinane, Muine, Meara, Carrigdoh, and Garrygarragh, in the parish of Ballyduff.		1883.
	381	Dec. 29.			—	—
WESTMEATH.	230	Dec. 29.	Wexford.	The townlands of Ballymacappagh, Ballyhaugh, Ballinore, Ballynahonan, and Ballynengus East, in the parish of Ballynacloght; the townland of Kilmacow, in the parish of Kilcoom, the townland of Tegartstown, in the parish of Niffer, and the townland of Corbally, in the parish of Cashel.	—	—
	X	Feb. 18.	Dublin.	The townland of Aherloward.	373	July 10.
	XXXIX	March 13.		The townlands of Gladstone, Johnstown, Delvown, and Garrynane, in the parish of Kilbough.	—	—
	XXXV	March 13.		The townlands of Fingalstown, Ringtown, Milltown, and Knocknacarra, in the parish of Fingalstown.	370	May 19.
				The townland of Grangestown, in the parish of Delvin.	—	—
	XLII	March 18.		The parish of Kilshan, and the townland of Helembawn, in the parish of Kilshan.	371	Dec. 11.
	XLIV	March 26.		The townlands of Clonmellon, Kilcon, Kilrush Lower, Kilcon Upper, Nekerton, Knockpagan, Ballyke, and Knock Killy, in the parish of Kilcon.	372	March 18.
	XV	March 26.		The townlands of Clonmellon, Kilcon, Kilrush Lower, Kilcon Upper, and Knock Killy, in the parish of Kilcon, and the townlands of Nekerton, Carrig Langan, and Ballyke, in the parish of Delvin.	373	June 10.
	XLVI	April 6.		The townlands of Turlinane, Ballinlough, Derventown, Headtown, and Cloonee in Coshlucarty, in the parish of Kilcon.	374	June 15.
	XLVII	April 6.		I. The townlands of Knockan Lavan, and Maynagroan Upper, in the parish of Kilcon. II. The townlands of Ballyke-Lough and Killagh, in the parish of Kilbough; and the townlands of Knock and Cuilimtown, in the parish of Kilcon.	375	July 13.
	139	April 20.		The townlands of Pricetown, Cudlough, Dangan, Liffey, Glene, Gleneane, Beliscorn, and Mountown, in the parish of Delvin.	376	July 10.
	140	May 2.		The townlands of Gleneboy, Tumpark, Leathbheath, Glen, Chaisneake, Annerbally, and Tievevagh, in the parishes of Ballyke and the townlands of Labill and Mountown and Loughshaneagh or New Park, in the parish of St. Brighins.	377	July 10.
	264	May 25.		The townlands of Blackbawn, Wilkesbawn (Bodke Ford), Wilkesbawn, and Dyserf, in the parish of Kilbough; and the townland of Ballynaglack, in the parish of Kilbough.	378	Aug. 16.
	265	June 8.		The townland of Clegganstown, in the parish of Kilcon.	379	Aug. 21.
	271	June 15.		The townland of Wilkesbawn (Bresce) in the parish of Kilbough.	380	Oct. 31.
	278	June 16.		The townland of George Beg, in the parish of Kilcon.	381	Aug. 16.
	286	June 29.		The townlands of Melleske, Fingalstown, Ballyke, Shorstown, and Ballynaglack, in the parish of Ballyke, and the townlands of Melleske and O'Gorman, in the parish of Labill.	—	—
	299	July 27.		The townlands of Turlinane and Beliscorn, in the parish of Kilbough; the townland of Ufferton, in the parish of Kilbough.	382	October 1.
	301	July 27.		The townlands of Carrigdoh, Corlipp, Tumpark, and Cloonaghagh, in the parish of St. Brighins.	383	—
	412	August 13.		The townland of Turlinane, in the parish of St. Brighins.	384	—
	429	August 18.		The parish of Kilcon.	—	—
	394	August 21.		The townlands of Wilkesbawn (Bresce), Wilkesbawn (Bodke Ford), Wilkesbawn, Wilkesbawn, and Ballyke, in the parish of Kilbough.	385	October 1.
	317	August 26.		The townlands of Templelawn and Fingalstown, in the parish of Fingalstown.	386	—
	318	August 26.		The townlands of Wilke and Wilkesbawn in the parish of Delvin.	387	—

List of Areas declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

COUNTY	Order declaring Area		District or Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area	Order declaring Area free from Disease	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
WESTMEATH —continued.	201	Sept. 6.	Poss Linn Union of	The parish of St. Mary's, — — — — —	213	Dec. 31.
	202	Sept. 10.	Dolmen.	The townlands of Knockanore, Conaghangan, and Ballymagig, in the parish of Duleek.	217	Dec. 4.
	203	Sept. 10.	—	The townland of Ballyvrough in the parish of Tullamore.	—	—
	204	Sept. 11.	—	I. The townland of Ballyduff, situated in the parish of Kilbough.	218	Dec. 4.
	205	Sept. 11.	—	II. The townlands of Derrybegreen and Doyne, both situated in the parish of Kilbough.	—	—
	206	Sept. 12.	—	The townlands of Cavanstown, Great, Crossbones, Little, Langharrow, Glanmire, Clonmore, Ballin, and Orlawhill, in the parish of Delvin.	219	Dec. 5.
	207	Sept. 14.	—	I. The townland of Credlantown, in the parish of Kilbogha.	220	Dec. 6.
	—	—	II. The townland of Ahanartown, in the parish of Kilbogha, and the townland of Mullinsertown in the parish of Glanmire.	—	—	
	208	October 1.	—	The townlands of Gortatone, Gortatone, Ballygally, or Ballyure, and Ballynough (Wedding), in the parish of Delvin.	—	—
	209	October 2.	—	The townlands of Ballynane, Great, Ballynane, Little, Upper, Lower, Ballynane, Ballynane, and Ballynane, in the parish of Delvin.	—	—
	210	October 2.	—	The townlands of Ballynane, Glanmire, and Carranagh, in the parish of Kilbogha; and the townlands of Grangecon and Ballymether, in the parish of Delvin.	—	—
	211	October 4.	—	The townland of Ballyton, in the parish of Delvin.	—	—
	212	October 10.	—	The townlands of Balena South, Balena North, Holabawn, and Martinstown, in the parish of Delvin.	—	—
	213	October 13.	—	The townlands of Ballynane and Carranagh, in the parish of Delvin.	—	—
WICKLOW	214	Sept. 15.	—	The townland of Mullinshill, in parish of Killogue.	—	—
	215	Sept. 21.	—	The townlands of Carpenterstown, Cudle, Templepatrick, and Champsprout in the parish of St. Brigid's.	—	—
	216	March 14.	General.	The townland of Kiltown, in the parish of Fingalltown.	220	May 22.
	217	June 25.	—	The townland of Knockine, in the parish of Rathgarve.	—	—
	218	August 27.	—	The townlands of Drom, Macthille, and Langharrow, in the parish of Rathgarve, and the townland of Sennock, in the parish of Moyne.	220	Nov. 22.
	219	August 27.	—	The townland of Alkan, in the parish of Fingalltown, and the townlands of Costere, Bremore, Fingall, and Glanmire, in the parish of Moyne.	221	October 22.
	220	Sept. 6.	—	The townlands of Puckaghall or Tullyquill and Cane, in the parish of Moyne.	222	Nov. 22.
	221	Sept. 11.	—	The townlands of Ballynagh Little, Ballynagh, Garry, and Lamba, in the parish of Delvin.	—	—
	222	October 15.	—	The townland of Oneway, Glanasmall, Ballykeeville, Ballygally, and Cloghagan, in the parish of Delvin.	—	—
	223	Sept. 16.	—	The townland of Kilmore, in the parish of Streef.	—	—
	224	Sept. 20.	—	The townlands of Tocum, Rosnah, and Tuathlana Hall or Tullyquill, in the parish of Rathgarve.	—	—
	225	Sept. 20.	—	The townlands of Whidlow, Derrydown, Lown, and Ballypenn, in the parish of Rathgarve, and the townlands of Whidlow North, Whidlow South, and Loughmangan Lower or Glanmire, in the parish of Glanmire.	—	—
W. M.	226	Dec. 2.	—	The townland of Carr, in the parish of Moyne.	—	—
	227	March 3.	St. Mulligan.	All the lands and pasture comprised with the Manse and Bousehouse of the town of Mullingar.	228	May 6.
	228	March 6.	—	Such portions of the townlands of Ballynane, Lurgan, and Knockanore, Tully, as are not comprised within the limits of the areas already declared in the 2nd day of March, 1920, by Order No. 223, of the Lord Lieutenant.	229	May 6.
W. M.	229	March 13.	—	The townland of Parson, in the parish of Ballynane.	—	—

during the Year ended the 31st day of December, 1883—continued.

COUNTY	Order dividing AREA.		District of Local Authority in which AREA is situated	Area	Order dividing AREA from District	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
WESTMEATH —continued.		1883.	Posey Law Titles v.			
	XXXII	March 12,	Mullingar, .	The two-thirds of Kildysheen, Athleague, Finglasmore, Kilbride, Kilbride, and Ballinlough, in the parish of Mullingar; the one-third of Kildysheen, Finglasmore, in the parish of Tullamore; and the townland of Kildysheen or Finglasmore, in the parish of Ballynahinch.	323	July 19.
	XXXIII	March 13.,		The townlands of Tullykeen, Finglasmore, Shrule, Keadue, and Keadue, in the parish of Tullamore; the townlands of Finglasmore, Keadue, Keadue, Gortree, and Keadue, in the parish of Tullamore; and the townlands of Gilmore, Upper and Lower, in the parish of Ballynahinch.	324	June 26.
	XLIII.	March 15.,		The townland of Glanmire, in the parish of Rath- council.	325	Dec. 12.
	XLVI.	March 16.,		I. The townland of Rathglen, in the parish of Myllymoun.	326	May 3.
				II. The townlands of Tullykeen and Lanes, in the parish of Lanes; and the townland of Shanahan, in the parish of Mullingar.	"	"
	LIX.	March 29.,		I. That part of the parish of Ballynahinch, which is not already included in the inferior areas created by Orders Nos. XXII and XXIII, dated the 10th and 10th of March, 1882, respectively.	327	July 18.
				II. The parish of Killanawra.	328	May 2.
LEITRÉ	XLVII.	March 31.,		I. The townland of Long, in the parish of Lanes, and the townland of Long, in the parish of Long.	329	May 2.
				II. The townlands of Grange South, Grange North, Charlestown or Ballynacra, and Carraghane, in the parish of Mullingar.	"	"
				III. The townlands of Longbawn, Tullymagowen, Ballynacra, and Ballymagowen, in the parish of Portastream.	"	"
				IV. The townlands of Ardagh and Macnamara, in the parish of Rathcouncil.	330	June 26.
CLXXX.	April 2.,			I. The parish of Rinnocorley.	331	June 26.
				II. The townlands of Clogh, Longford, New, and Oldbawn, in the parish of Rinnocorley; and the townlands of Ballynacra, Macnamara, and Doolin, in the parish of Uigearagh.	"	"
198.	April 10.,	.		The townlands of Great Down and New Down, in the parish of Kilman.	332	August 11.
199.	April 10.,	.		The townlands of Kilman (called Kilman 17 th &c), Eshane, Tully, Aghaboy, Cloghessure, and Doolin, in the parish of Macnamara.	333	August 11.
200.	April 10.,	.		The townlands of Portastream, Springfield or Spind- field, Bally, and Bellin, in the parish of Mid- Finger; and the townland of Carraghane, in the parish of Ballynahinch.	334	May 26.
201.	April 10.,	.		The townlands of Carraghane, Kilman, Rathcouncil, Lower Rathcouncil, Mill, Land, Wadsworth, Wadsworth, Ballynahinch, and Ballynahinch Little, in the parish of Kilman.	335	May 26.
202.	April 10.,	.		I. The townland of Jaffeystone, in the parish of Rath- council.	336	July 18.
				II. The townlands of Ballynahinch East, Ballynahinch West, Reynolds, and Glebe, in the parish of Rath- council; and Carraghane in the parish of Kilman.	"	"
203.	June 6.,			The townlands of Wadsworth, Wadsworth, Carr- aghane, Ballynahinch, Ballynahinch Little, and Ballynahinch, in the parish of Kilman.	337	August 21.
204.	June 10.,			The townlands of Carraghane and Ballynahinch North, in the parish of Rathcouncil.	338	October 21.
205.	June 10.,			The townlands of Rathcouncil Lower, Glebe, and Mill Land, in the parish of Kilman.	339	August 21.
206.	June 10.,			The townlands of Ballynahinch, Thomastown, Aras- tow, Hyde Park, and Carraghane, in the parish of Kilman.	340	October 21.
207.	July 11.,			The townlands of Reynolds and Ballynahinch East, in the parish of Rathcouncil.	341	October 21.
208.	Sept. 3.,			The townlands of Rathcouncil Upper, Rathcouncil Lower, Reynolds, Rathcouncil, Thomastown, Hyde Park, and Carraghane, in the parish of Kilman.	342	December 2.

LIST OF AREAS declared infected with FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE during the Year ended the 31st day of December 1888—continued.

COUNTY	Order declaring Area.		District or Local Authority in which Area is situated	Area.	Order declaring Area free from Disease	
	Number	Date			Number	Date
WILTSHIRE, continued	509	Sept. 6.	Poor Law Union of Malmesbury.	The townlands of Tregibberton, Midgeworth, Cox- benton, and Wilton, in the parish of Wilton;	—	1882
	510	Sept. 10.	—	The townland of Blyton, in the parish of Downton;	—	—
	511	Sept. 17.	—	The townlands of Gurnettown, Ratcliffe Lower, Lintonstone, Brancottown, LBBn., and Warden- ton, in the parish of Linton;	—	—
	512	Sept. 18.	—	The townlands of Grindmorton, Errington, and Cuckham, in the parish of Linton;	511	December 2
	513	Sept. 19.	—	The townlands of Ratcliffe Upper, Ratcliffe, Bel- grave, or Chelwood, Larkfield, Mote Land, and Linton, in the parish of Linton;	512	December 3
	514	Sept. 27.	—	The townlands of Charlton, Milford, Charlton, and Axminster, in the parish of Charlton;	—	—
	515	October 18.	—	I. The townlands of Balfourton, Bampton, and Bathurst, in the parish of Downton; and the townland of Shewsbury, in the parish of Templeton; II. The townlands of Hinton, Tidmarsh, Carton, Coxton, or Brinsford, Hinton, Hinton, and Hinton, in the parish of Hinton;	—	—
	516	October 19.	—	The townlands of Ballymackenagh, Ballyo, Rathgarv- y, Rathgarv-y, Abberley, and Lasson, in the parish of Rathgarvy;	—	—
	517	Sept. 26.	—	The townlands of Long, Cuckmorth, Ratcliffe, and Ratcliffe, in the parish of Long, and the town- lands of Cuckm and Long, in the parish of Ratcliffe;	—	—
	518	Dec. 5.	—	The townland of Shewsbury is the parish of Downton; the townlands of Coxton, Tidmarsh, and Coxton, and Coxton, in the parish of Coxton; and the town- lands of Wimborne Marsh, in the parish of Milford;	—	—
WICKLOW,	519	April 18.	None	The townland of Ballymackagh, in the parish of Bally- mackagh;	270	Jan. 4
	520	October 21.	—	The townlands of Athgarv, Ballinamore, and Ballyo, in the parish of Athgarv;	270	Dec. 29
	521	March 4.	Ballydown.	The townlands of Templemore Upper and Temple- more Lower;	271	May 21
	522	Sept. 21.	—	The townland of Dray;	—	—
	523	Sept. 24.	—	The townlands of Aghowle, Parkbridge, Man- tuary, Mansbury, Coddington, and Kilgarvan;	272	Dec. 21
	524	October 1.	—	The townlands of Oldcourt, Kilbradley, Dungua- ry, Kilbradley, Dungua-ry West, Kilbradley, Kil- bradley, Kilbradley, Kilbradley, and Kilbradley, in the parish of Dray;	273	Dec. 21
	525	October 26.	—	The townlands of Cloga, Carrickmore Upper, Tully- ross, and Carrickmore, in the parish of Pomeroy;	274	Dec. 20.
	526	Sept. 27.	—	The townland of Pomeroy, in the parish of Kilke- nedy; and the townlands of Moatney and Galligan, in the parish of Pomeroy;	—	—
	527	Dec. 4.	—	The townland of Pomeroy Demesne, in the parish of Pomeroy;	—	—
	528	March 14.	Ballydown.	The townlands of Glensheran, Ballinacree, Dever- ey, and Coler Upper, in the parish of Coler;	275	May 21
WILTSHIRE, continued	529	April 18.	—	The townlands of Bolygreen Lower, Bolygreen Up- per, Kneashaw, Penslowe Upper, and Help- stones, in the parish of Kneashaw;	276	May 21
	530	Sept. 19.	—	The townland of Hethersett, in the parish of New- ton Lower;	277	October 8
	531	October 1.	—	I. The townlands of Newtown Lower, New- town, Penslowe, Penslowe, Penslowe, New- town, and Moatney, in the parish of Newtown Upper; II. The townland of Kneashaw, in the parish of Coler;	278	Nov. 10
	532	October 10.	—	The townlands of Alstone, Penslowe, Penslowe, and Penslowe in the parish of Newtown Upper, and the townlands of Ballintrough, Ballan- ashta, and Bremerton, in the parish of Coler;	279	Dec. 15.
	533	October 14.	—	The parish of Kneashaw;	280	Dec. 15.

II.—CIRCULARS.

No. 1013/83.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
3rd February, 1883.

SIR.—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you that some outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have recently occurred in the city and county of Dublin, and also in the counties of Meath and Louth.

His Excellency is calling attention to these facts in desirous of impressing upon all local authorities the necessity of exercising the utmost vigilance in order that the progress of the disease may be arrested by the immediate application of the provisions of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of "The Animals (Ireland) Order," in any district in which an outbreak may occur.

The attention of inspectors should be specially directed to Article 131 of the "The Animals (Ireland) Order," which requires them to put in force the powers vested in them on receiving, in any manner whatsoever, information of the existence or supposed existence of disease.

The local authority are required by section 22, subsections 5, 6, and 9, of the Act, immediately, on receipt of information from their inspectors of the existence in any place of the disease, to declare the place infected, if satisfied with the correctness of the information, and the superintendents should report their proceedings to His Excellency.

His Excellency also desires to point out to local authorities the importance of exercising strict supervision over fairs and markets, and other places where animals are exhibited for sale, with a view to the animals being subjected to a careful inspection by qualified officers duly appointed for the purpose.

His Excellency hopes that the local authorities will impress upon their officers the importance of using every effort to detect the disease, and the necessity of promptly reporting every outbreak to the veterinary department.

I am at the same time to state that, with a view to prevent any difficulty in obtaining such information as would enable His Excellency to declare infected areas round places infected with foot-and-mouth disease in time to prevent the extension of the disease, a special form has been prepared for the purpose; and I am to request that the local authorities will be good enough to instruct their inspectors to fill up and post the form immediately on the detection of the disease, in order that an infected area may be declared in each case without delay. Particular care should be taken to define the boundaries very clearly, so as to prevent the delay arising from the necessity of a reference to the local authority.

A supply of three forms for distribution to the inspectors of your local authority will be forwarded to you by this day's post.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE.

The Clerk of each Local Authority.

No. 2166/83

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
6th April, 1883.

SIR.—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit for the information of the local authority the accompanying copies of an Order in Council, made on

the 5th instant, modifying the regulations in regard to the movement of animals in, into, or out of areas infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

The local authority will observe that under this Order a declaration by the owner of the animals to be moved, or his agent, in the form given in the schedule thereto, may be substituted for the Veterinary Inspector's certificate required by the Animals (Ireland) Order, 1880, before a movement licence could be granted by the local authority.

The endorsement by the local authorities of the North and South Dublin Unions of horses granted by rural local authorities for movement to Dublin from a district outside an infected area will not in future be required.

The local authority should at once provide an adequate supply of the forms of declaration and licence, and in order to afford every reasonable facility to parties who require horses, they should empower a sufficient number of persons, e.g., members of their own body, their clerk, the secretaries of the dispensary committee, or such other persons as they may deem advisable, to issue horses in convenient localities in the union.

Public notice should be given throughout the union of the time and place at which, and the names of the persons by whom, licences will be issued.

The Order further provides that animals brought by rail to Dublin, and intended for exportation to Great Britain without being exposed to sale in Dublin, shall be branded with the letter S with the composition mentioned in the Order before they are so carried by rail.

Notice of this requirement should also be published throughout the union.

I am, at the same time, to impress upon local authorities the importance of forming committees in unions in which this has not already been done, in the manner prescribed by the sixth Schedule to the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of laying down such rules as will provide for special meetings without delay, whenever an outbreak of disease may occur, for the purpose of prescribing the limits of the infected place in each instance.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE

The Clerk of each Union.

No. 2166/83.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
6th April, 1883.

SIR.—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit, for the information of the local authority, the accompanying copies of an Order in Council, made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, on the 5th instant, entitled "The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883."

By this Order the holding of any public or private sale of animals in the district of any local authority under the Act in which there is a place or area infected with foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited, except as expressly authorised by the Order.

Full publicity should be given to the Order by the local authority of each union affected thereby.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE

The Clerk of each Union.

No. 2856/83.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
2nd May, 1888.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

SIR.—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit for the information of the board of guardians, as the local authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, the accompanying copies of an Order in Council passed on the 30th ultime, entitled, "The Movement into Districts (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1888."

This Order enables any local authority under the Act, with the view of preventing the introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease into their district, to make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement of animals into their districts from the districts of any other local authority, except as therein provided.

A copy of every regulation made by a local authority under the Order must be forwarded to this department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE

The Clerk of each Union.

2857/83.

Veterinary Department,
Privy Council Office,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
9th May, 1888.

DISINFECTION—FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

SIR.—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith for the information of the local authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, extracts from a report addressed by Mr. Carroll, Superintendent of the Model Farm, Glenlovin, near Dublin, to Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., in which he describes the mode of disinfection adopted by him on the occasion of a recent outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease on the Farm, and which appears to have been successful in preventing the spread of the disease.

On page 8 are some recommendations by Mr. Bradley, Veterinary Travelling Inspector of the department, as to the simplest mode of preparing the disinfectants.

Experience in England and Scotland during the last two years, and recently in Ireland, shows that if the cases are promptly reported, and vigil isolation observed, and disinfection thoroughly carried out, the disease can be arrested and whole districts protected from it.

His Excellency relies on the co-operation of the local authorities in the endeavour to carry out strictly the rules in the Act of 1878, and the Orders thereunder for preventing the spread of the disease, which are conceived in the interests of the farming classes and the consumers of meat.

The local authority will be good enough to have the mode of disinfection mentioned above applied, as far as practicable, in all fresh outbreaks of the disease, and the paper itself circulated as widely as possible.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE

The Clerk of each Union.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

EXTRACT from a REPORT dated the 11th March, 1888, addressed by Mr. Carroll, Superintendent of the Albert Farm, Glenlovin, to Sir P. KEENAN, K.C.M.G.—

On the 11th ult. Mr. Chase, Agricultural Servt, noticed one of the cows in the twenty-one-acre farm as having sore feet. He thought that the affection was an ordinary case

of "Foul," or other feet disease. When the cow became affected, and two cows likewise similarly affected on the 18th, he saw that the Foot-and-Mouth disease had broken out on the farm. Mr. Chase gave the notices to the "Authority" required by Privy Council regulation, and on the 19th I received from Mr. Keen an Circular notice of the outbreak. I telegraphed to Mr. Chase to procure certain disinfectants, and returned to Dublin same day. I found on arrival that seven animals were affected, and before the end of the week ended 24th all fifteen of the eighteen cows which were in the stabling of the twenty-five-acre and six-acre farms were affected. Up to the present time these cows which were unaffected on the 24th are in good health, and although there are three calves in the mass stabling, they have not yet been attacked. On the 25th last a sow with young pigs in the stabling where the cows have offices are, became affected, but another sow escaped. I find it difficult to ascertain the cause of the outbreak here. It is surmised that some of the pigs went on a neighbouring farm, where there were animals suffering from the complaint, and that they brought the discharging matter on their boots. At this date the disease has not spread to other parts of the farm. The sheep on the pasture, and the cows in the stabling of the large farm are in good health. I believe this immunity is mainly owing to the system of disinfection and isolation which we have adopted in the selected sites, and the precautionary measures which we have taken in the houses where the large number of cattle forty head, now are. The system of disinfection adopted was as follows:—In each of the houses where there were cattle suffering from the complaint a continuous supply of chlorine gas in moderate quantity was generated. I believe that it is possible that the freedom of the three cows from disease may be due to the destruction of the disease germs on the affected animals with which they were associated. The person who attended the cattle affected had his clothes disinfected with chlorine gas. The feet of the cattle, as soon as the disease appeared, were dressed with carbolic ointment. The measures taken to prevent the spreading of the disease were—Having prepared a quantity of sand, it was well saturated with carbolic acid and water. All the ploughs of the houses containing the affected animals, and the pathways and passages of the yards, were covered with about an eighth of an inch of this carbolic sand. The houses of the large farm where there were animals had the passages similarly covered, so that persons passing into or out of these houses armed a disinfectant upon their boots.

As a further precaution, I have, hanging in front of the cows at the large five buildings, canvas which is frequently wetted with a dilution of carbolic acid. As there is considerable risk to animals at pasture through gateways leading on to roads along which diseased animals may pass, in order to prevent contact with such animals, I have set up inside the field at these gateways, palings to prevent the animals of the farm from reaching the gateways. I may say here that the disease has been spread to a considerable extent in the country districts through contact at gateways with driven cattle. From a fair amount of experience of this disease in England and our experience here for so far, I believe that if drivers and others used ordinary precautions the disease might be got rid of in the United Kingdom. It is a matter more for care than expensive treatment. Up to the present our expense has been sixteen shillings.

With the exception of the carbolic sand and the gate-palings, I cannot claim any originality in the treatment of the complainant here. The chlorine gas system is an adaptation of directions of Mr. Stone to the Sallof Hundred "Authority" during the cattle plague visiting in England in 1866. The saturated canvas in front of the cattle is no adaptation of pleuro-pneumonia precautions devised at that visitation by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chas. Steel, a.v.b.

The most elaborate or sensible treatment would be probably without care in its application, and one summary here is mainly due to the care Mr. Chase bestowed in carrying out the system.

EXTRACT from further Report by Mr. CARROLL dated 9th April, 1888.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I beg to report that no further attack of foot-and-mouth disease has occurred at this farm since my last report, and the term of notice for "Restriction" expired on the 7th instant.

DISINFECTION,

RECOMMENDATION OF MR. HANLEY, F.R.C.V.S., TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

In places where it may be difficult to obtain sulphur for use in the manner described by Mr. Cawell, in his report of the 16th March, past notice will be found an excellent substitute. It can be saturated with the solution of carbolic acid, which should be made by adding one part of carbolic acid to twenty parts of water. All raw meat and lard which is about to be thrown upon the manure heap should be thoroughly mixed with this solution.

To make chlorine gas it would be well to proceed as follows:—Mix one pound of caustic potash with two pounds of common table salt, and keep the compound ready for use, or have a quantity of fresh chloride of lime upon the premises. Every day three tablespoonsfuls of either the mixture of salt and potash, or a similar amount of chloride of lime should be dissolved with a tablespoonful of diluted muriatic acid. It is advisable to place the powder or lime—whatever may be used—upon an asbestos vessel, such as a soap plate or the "base" of a soap-pot, before the acid is mixed with it. The result will then be placed in the stove, where the gas should be allowed to be generated and diffused.

Diluted sulphuric acid is obtained by gradually adding one part of sulphuric acid to six parts of water, and stirring together during the process.

Those gentlemen who are in the habit of attending fairs and other places where animals are congregated in large numbers should endeavour by fumigating their clothes with either chlorine or sulphurous acid gas, which is generated when sulphur is burned in the air, by applying a solution of carbolic acid to their boots, and using carbolic soap when washing their hands, to avoid spreading the disease among their stock. After leaving a fair or other such place, they should avoid handling either their own or any other person's stock without having first complied these simple precautionary measures.

steps to prevent any abuse in regard to the granting of movement licences.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE.

The Clerk,

—Union

No. 5449/83.

Veterinary Department,

Privy Council Office,

Dublin Castle,

1st September, 1883.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Sir.—In view of the continued prevalence of Foot-and-Mouth disease at the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Westmeath, and of the importance of taking every precaution to prevent its extension into districts in Ireland that are at present free from disease, or in which the disease does not prevail to any considerable extent, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to draw the special attention of the Local Authority to the powers conferred on them by the Movement into Districts (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883 (copies of which were sent to the Local Authority in May last, and a further copy of which is herewith enclosed), to prohibit or regulate the movement of animals from their district to the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland; and to suggest to the Local Authority the propriety of at once exercising their powers in this respect and of making regulations for the protection of their union.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE.

The Clerk of —— Union.

No. 7433/83.

Veterinary Department,

Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle,

22nd November, 1883.

NORTH AND SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

Sir.—As it will soon be necessary to again have recourse to the use of yards, &c., as lists for the resting of animals, under the provisions of the Dublin Metropole Order No. III., I am directed to inform you, for your information, a statement of the conditions upon which His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will be prepared to entertain applications for the license of premises for that purpose, or for the removal of the license of premises in force, and which are only tenable to the 31st December next.

The following are the necessary conditions, viz.:—

(a.) The floor of all parts of the premises with which animals or their droppings may come in contact must be provided with a surface which is perfectly impermeable to fluids, and will admit of being thoroughly washed, scrubbed, or sonced with water before disinfection.

(b.) The floors to have surface drains or channels which will admit of all fluids being rapidly and effectively conveyed away.

(c.) The premises to possess sufficient arrangements for an ample supply of water, both for drinking purposes for the animals and for cleansing.

(d.) Arrangements to be made which will provide for the sweepings being effectively removed from contact with the animals.

(e.) The arrangements as to ventilation and lighting to be of a satisfactory character.

It is also desirable that the floor of such premises should be so constructed as to give sufficient foothold to prevent the slipping of large and heavy animals.

I am to add that the holders of licenses who have not yet taken steps to improve their premises, so as to satisfy the requirements herein set forth, are liable to have their licenses revoked.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KATE.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE I.—Showing the Amounts assessed on the several Unions in Ireland by Sealed Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland dated the 13th December, 1883, and placed to the General Cattle Diseases Fund in pursuance of Section 63 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.*

Union	Amount Assessed	Union	Amount Assessed	Union	Amount Assessed
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ahenny,	70 3 1	Dingle,	23 16 11	Mahonagh,	96 3 7
Antrim,	130 16 6	Dungannon,	42 16 3	Malton,	110 18 7
Ardee,	96 8 5	Dungal,	36 1 3	Manchamilton,	45 7 6
Armagh,	214 9 11	Dowrapatrick,	163 8 6	Melkior,	98 8 10
Athlone,	98 9 9	Drogheda,	150 5 4	Milford,	21 4 4
Athy,	115 13 11	Dunmore West,	38 6 11	Milltown,	19 8 8
Ballybofey,	42 0 4	Dublin, North,	401 19 3	Miltakaltown,	34 4 2
Ballyhaunis,	32 8 10	Dublin, South,	695 8 0	Mohill,	41 5 10
Ballymaloe,	81 10 3	Dundalk,	111 11 5	Mountrath,	98 18 6
Ballymote,	92 17 7	Dundalk,	18 1 12	Mountrath,	68 9 11
Ballycastle,	65 6 2	Dungannon,	86 17 6	Mountrath,	107 6 7
Ballyduffus,	64 13 11	Dungarvan,	35 1 15	Mulfrager,	104 17 14
Ballymac,	136 3 2	Dunmanway,	34 12 20	Nan,	159 19 10
Ballymoney,	89 14 10	Dunmenglin,	100 2 1	Navan,	102 13 6
Ballyshannon,	68 3 4	Dunderry,	98 14 15	Neagh,	98 6 11
Ballyragh,	90 18 11	Ennis,	73 9 9	Newcastle,	45 9 10
Ballyshane,	99 18 10	Evensonty,	115 7 32	Newport,	13 13 9
Ballyshane,	76 17 4	Evensonty,	181 4 16	New Ross,	108 18 2
Ballyshane,	167 4 6	Evensonty,	38 9 16	Navy,	176 9 10
Ballyshane,	76 19 4	Fenney,	196 6 5	Newsternards,	147 5 0
Ballyvarey,	29 14 8	Galway,	69 13 7	Oldcastle,	63 7 6
Ballyvoy,	49 18 9	Glenard,	35 2 0	Omagh,	98 18 0
Belfm.,	724 17 5	Glenkin,	21 5 8	Onglazard,	48 18 8
Belvelly,	41 7 2	Glin,	29 13 8	Paisleyton,	107 9 7
Benniskane,	49 11 6	Gorty,	89 15 11	Portanna,	30 19 7
Beple,	77 0 5	Gort,	44 18 11	Rathdown,	279 9 11
Caherconam,	93 17 9	Gortin,	20 9 15	Rathfarn,	133 2 11
Callan,	73 18 9	Grange,	89 6 8	Rathkeale,	38 9 11
Carlow,	136 9 9	Inishawen,	49 15 1	Rathkeale,	47 9 4
Carnekrasoren,	69 18 9	Irvinestown,	31 3 12	Rathkeale,	74 9 6
Carwick-on-Shannon,	60 6 6	Kanter,	89 10 0	Sairif,	28 17 10
Carwick-on-Suh.,	89 18 6	Kells,	100 4 3	Skilleigh,	7 11
Cashed,	111 18 9	Kenneare,	20 5 6	Seaburton,	48 9 11
Castlefobhar,	48 11 1	Kilkash,	45 11 1	Shall,	15 14 12
Castleblayney,	78 17 7	Kilkenny,	104 8 12	Sign,	102 34 7
Castledermott,	33 13 6	Killadwynt.	96 9 9	Stabane,	104 9 5
Castlederg,	27 8 0	Killala,	21 6 10	Stabane,	31 30 24
Castlere,	75 18 10	Killarney,	29 19 8	Strakestone,	35 0 1
Castlere,	12 16 7	Kilmacthomas,	24 14 10	Strakeford,	42 16 9
Cavan,	118 8 7	Kilmallock,	148 14 0	Tibous-town,	63 0 0
Caherbridge,	119 17 9	Kilrush,	54 19 3	Threave,	94 4 8
Chrosane,	44 4 9	Kinsale,	68 7 8	Tipperty,	143 16 2
Cliffe,	38 18 0	Larne,	104 15 11	Tobererry,	42 9 10
Clogher,	65 18 9	Letherberry,	28 10 9	Tralee,	90 6 7
Clogher,	58 18 7	Lisavady,	22 8 112	Trim,	113 13 9
Clonally,	35 0 0	Lisericke,	204 11 7	Trown,	80 3 5
Clonan,	60 6 10	Lisburn,	182 9 4	Tullo,	34 17 0
Clonard,	24 18 11	Lisburn,	51 18 112	Tullesson,	86 16 10
Coleraine,	205 5 4	Liswicks,	69 10 1	Ulkingford,	47 15 0
Cookstown,	68 7 2	Liswicks,	53 7 3	Waterford,	159 7 0
Coolock,	75 18 11	Liswicks,	167 15 3	Wexford,	32 8 11
Cork,	265 8 1	Liswicks,	62 18 3	Wexford,	112 10 10
Corrobin,	21 5 6	Loughrea,	59 8 6	Youghal,	69 21 7
Cross,	66 4 11	Loughrea,	149 14 7	Total,	14,376 11 8
Dalvin,	25 4 9	Macroom,	66 5 1		

* The previous assessment, amounting to £11,218 or 8/-d. was made on the 29th June, 1882. For Statement showing how the Fund is expended, see Table 2 and 3.

TABLE 2.—Expenditure of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, during the Year 1883.

A.—EXPENDITURE DEBATED OUT OF PARLIAMENTARY VOTE.			
I.—Salaries Officers in Central Office of Veterinary Department,	£	s	d
Traveling Expenses,	2,168	12	10
Officers engaged in Partial Inspection,	517	11	6
II.—Traveling Expenses,	8,719	12	10
III.—Incidents,	888	3	3
	994	15	10
			12,905 2 3
B.—EXPENDITURE DEBATED OUT OF GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES TURF.			
I.—Amount received by Local Authorities in respect of their Expenditure, (a)	8,997	16	7
II.—General Veterinary Expenses and Incidents,	380	3	8
			8,658 0 3
Total Expenditure,			12,905 2 3

(a) For statement in detail of expenditure of Local Authorities see Table 3.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the Year 1883.

TOWNS	Expenditure of Local Authorities				Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund *
	Compensation to the Owners of Pigs by Metropoli-	Balances and Allowances of Officers,	Other Expenses,	Total Expenditure	
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
Co. ANTRIM.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Antrim,	—	60 0 0	1 12 11	61 12 11	—
Ballycastle,	—	9 0 0	0 4 0	9 4 0	3 10 0
Ballymena,	—	29 5 0	—	29 5 0	9 7 6
Ballymoney,	—	19 0 0	—	19 0 0	9 10 0
Belfast,	183 3 0	134 5 0	—	318 10 0	111 11 8
Larne,	—	30 10 0	2 2 0	32 12 0	—
Lisburn,	—	29 0 0	8 7 3	37 7 3	18 10 0
Co. ARMAGH.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Armagh,	—	80 0 0	28 6 10	108 4 10	50 0 0
Lurgan,	3 0 0	60 0 0	4 6 6	67 6 6	31 10 0
Co. CAVAN.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Ballyshannon,	—	38 16 6	—	38 16 6	13 17 9
Ballyshay,	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	16 13 0
Cavan,	—	64 0 0	11 1 10	75 1 10	49 0 0
Coolavon,	—	63 0 0	—	63 0 0	23 10 0
Co. DOWN.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Ballynahinch,	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	3 0 0
Bentley,	—	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	13 2 0
Bundlackey,	—	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
Clough,	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	—
Felthaven,	—	9 0 0	0 7 6	9 7 6	—
Lettavone,	—	39 0 0	0 11 3	39 11 3	13 0 0
Milked,	—	69 10 3	—	69 10 3	26 4 10
Strangford,	—	3 10 0	—	3 10 0	1 13 0
Co. LONDONDERRY.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Bushmills,	—	42 19 0	2 16 0	45 15 0	23 18 6
Dowagiacross,	—	64 0 0	38 10 0	82 10 0	23 15 0
Kilkeel,	—	12 0 0	2 10 0	14 10 0	6 0 0
Newry,	—	82 14 0	—	82 14 0	—
Swartwells,	—	20 15 0	1 12 4	20 6 4	7 10 0
Co. TIPPERARY.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Eskillton,	—	76 10 0	4 10 6	81 0 6	28 13 6
Inistioge,	—	39 0 0	—	39 0 0	16 0 0
Lismore,	—	82 10 0	1 3 4	83 13 4	7 15 3
Co. LEINSTER.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Carlow,	—	28 11 0	1 4 0	29 15 0	6 5 0
Laois,	—	27 0 0	—	27 0 0	18 3 0
Londonbridge,	—	53 0 0	15 2 11	68 2 11	—
Magheraduff,	—	29 17 0	—	29 17 0	8 3 0
Co. MECHELAN.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Gavelshane,	—	58 2 0	—	58 2 0	23 11 0
Gauldragh,	—	33 0 0	—	33 0 0	37 10 0
Gloss,	—	13 0 0	—	13 0 0	7 10 0
Monaghan,	—	29 0 0	—	29 0 0	—

* In every case the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the past three years, and the amount expended in respect of items in preceding years.

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1883—continued.

UNION	Expenditure of Local Authorities				Annual report during the year for Local Authorities from the General Office Diseases Fund*
	Contribution to the Cost of the Poor Fund	Balances and Accumulations at Various Times	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF ULSSTER.—cont.					
Co. TROUBES.					
Carrickfergus,	—	3 0 0	—	3 0 0	0 15 0
Coleraine,	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	20 10 0	0 0 0
Cookstown,	17 1 0	3 14 4	20 15 6	9 1 6	—
Dungannon,	69 12 0	6 18 8	49 10 8	9 1 6	—
Gortin,	1 5 0	—	1 5 0	—	—
Omagh,	15 15 0	—	15 15 0	30 0 0	—
Strabane,	7 7 5	—	7 7 5	—	—
TOTAL, ULSTER,	189 5 0	1,635 0 3	122 0 8	1,559 5 8	653 10 0
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
Co. CLARE.					
Ballyvaughan,	14 10 0	—	14 10 0	—	—
Corofin,	12 10 0	—	12 10 0	5 0 0	—
Evan,	3 0 0	2 17 6	5 17 6	—	—
Fenitneyon,	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	—
Kiladyscon,	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	—
Kilrush,	12 15 0	—	12 15 0	6 0 0	—
Knock,	49 15 0	—	49 15 0	—	—
Tarla,	39 0 0	—	39 0 0	7 10 0	—
Co. CORK.					
Bandon,	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	12 17 0	—
Bantry,	19 5 0	—	19 5 0	—	—
Castletown,	19 0 0	—	19 0 0	3 0 0	—
Clonakilty,	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	3 15 0	—
Cork,	92 0 0	4 0 0	96 0 0	119 0 0	—
Dromanares,	6 3 11	—	6 3 11	4 7 11	—
Fethard,	46 3 0	0 0 11	46 3 0	25 0 0	—
Kinsale,	91 0 0	17 12 6	80 19 6	29 9 9	—
Kinsale,	27 12 0	1 15 0	29 10 0	12 4 6	—
Mallow,	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	7 10 0	—
Mallow,	69 0 0	15 15 5	75 15 5	22 10 0	—
Mallow,	78 32 0	2 4 6	74 16 6	25 6 0	—
Mallow,	24 0 0	1 3 0	25 3 0	3 0 0	—
Mitchelstown,	39 0 0	0 6 0	39 6 0	9 15 0	—
Skiherane,	94 0 0	—	94 0 0	12 0 0	—
Skibbereen,	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—	—
Youghal,	45 1 10	0 10 0	45 1 10	—	—
Co. KERRY.					
Cahersiveen,	16 7 5	1 1 6	17 9 0	9 2 1	—
Dingle,	30 19 0	0 4 0	31 3 0	4 8 0	—
Killarney,	16 0 0	—	16 0 0	—	—
Killarney,	106 1 6	—	106 1 6	—	—
Lisvarry,	5 12 6	161 11 0	8 16 6	173 18 0	15 11 7
Tralee,	17 5 0	0 17 6	—	18 2 6	—
Co. LIMERICK.					
Cross,	—	55 10 0	—	55 10 0	26 5 0
Glin,	—	19 16 6	—	19 16 6	6 11 9
Kilfinane,	18 15 0	149 0 0	—	188 15 0	120 0 0
Limerick,	—	132 0 0	1 19 4	133 19 4	33 0 0
Naas,	8 5 0	46 15 0	2 7 8	57 7 8	19 11 7
Rathkeale,	—	89 0 0	0 16 0	89 16 0	42 10 0
Co. TIPPERARY.					
Borrisokane,	—	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	15 0 0
Carrownash-Suir,	—	89 0 0	1 1 0	89 1 0	33 0 0
Castledermot,	—	80 0 0	0 11 2	80 11 2	30 0 0
Cloches,	—	90 0 0	—	90 0 0	33 0 0
Clonmel,	—	72 0 0	—	72 0 0	—
Nenagh,	—	196 3 10	—	191 3 10	48 11 0
Hore,	—	12 0 0	1 1 0	13 1 0	—
Thurles,	—	38 0 0	—	38 0 0	15 0 0
Tipperary,	—	60 0 0	—	60 0 0	—

* To ascertain the amounts claimed by the various districts to Local Authorities during the year 1883, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding year.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1883—continued.

County.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Amount expended during the year by the Local Authorities from the General Local Revenue Fund.*
	Compensation to the Officers of Local Authorities.	Balances and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—cont.					
Co. WATERFORD.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dungarvan,		69 0 0	—	69 0 0	—
Fethard,	11 12 6	29 2 0	1 8 6	45 8 0	16 8 7
Lismore,	—	20 0 0	6 14 0	36 14 0	35 15 0
Waterford,	—	130 0 10	2 8 3	132 10 0	66 10 0
TOTAL, MUNSTER,	61 10 0	2,882 18 3	75 3 3	9,510 12 8	603 10 7
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
Co. CAVAN.					
Cavan,	—	50 0 0	2 11 11	52 8 11	53 0 0
Co. DUBLIN.					
Balbriggan,	592 7 6	227 0 0	117 5 3	936 13 3	228 2 7
Dublin, North,	5,253 15 0	844 19 6	35 13 2	5,294 0 8	1,742 11 2
Dublin, South,	2,588 0 0	791 18 0	69 12 8	4,349 10 11	1,883 13 0
Rathdown,	642 5 0	439 1 4	40 19 3	1,122 5 7	460 11 6
Co. KILDARE.					
Athy,	306 3 4	331 6 0	17 2 2	650 11 6	407 10 6
Celbridge,	359 0 0	172 0 0	29 2 10	590 7 10	923 1 3
New,	26 0 0	105 4 0	64 17 4	197 6 4	63 11 5
Co. KILKENNY.					
Callan,	—	42 0 0	—	42 0 0	—
Castledore,	—	25 10 0	—	25 10 0	6 12 6
Kilkenny,	—	72 0 0	4 15 0	76 15 0	27 3 4
Theastown,	—	83 0 0	0 14 1	83 14 1	41 10 0
Uringford,	—	19 13 0	1 4 0	19 19 4	11 10 0
King's Co.					
Edenderry,	—	57 11 0	6 3 4	68 12 1	—
Pancetstown,	—	90 0 0	6 5 2	86 5 2	43 2 7
Tellismore,	—	53 10 0	4 11 6	56 1 6	20 12 6
Co. LIMERICK.					
Ballynevin,	—	70 0 0	—	70 0 0	26 5 0
Graiguen,	—	38 0 4	38 17 11	74 18 3	31 3 11
Longford,	—	70 0 0	2 2 3	79 2 3	26 5 0
Co. LORELLY.					
Askeaton,	91 7 6	44 15 0	15 11 6	151 14 0	33 3 9
Brayhead,	29 5 0	125 0 0	39 0 5	165 5 5	38 17 7
Dunguaire,	—	94 0 0	12 10 10	106 10 10	26 15 0
Co. MEATH.					
Dundalk,	157 16 0	205 14 0	51 9 11	444 11 11	—
Kells,	56 7 6	690 15 0	60 9 4	747 11 10	243 11 3
New,	150 16 3	166 8 6	108 11 5	445 18 3	157 3 4
Oldcastle,	—	75 0 0	50 19 11	95 19 11	33 10 0
Trim,	37 5 0	190 4 0	117 19 4	343 7 4	69 13 3
QUEEN'S CO.					
Aberdekin,	—	39 0 0	8 12 2	42 12 2	7 12 6
Dunguaire,	—	99 0 0	11 0 11	37 0 11	3 15 0
Messineadick,	—	36 16 2	3 0 2	39 16 11	99 5 0
Co. WESTMEATH.					
Athlone,	—	62 0 0	—	42 0 0	15 4 0
Delvin,	—	40 0 0	6 11 2	46 11 2	—
Mullingar,	—	955 2 1	20 15 11	975 18 0	163 13 6
Co. WEXFORD.					
Kilcoole,	0 0 0	53 14 0	8 13 6	60 8 6	—
Grange,	—	53 0 0	4 16 2	57 19 2	4 15 3
New Ross,	—	68 2 6	0 11 6	68 14 0	20 9 6
Wexford,	369 9 0	60 0 0	36 13 6	464 4 6	—
Co. WICKLOW.					
Ballynahinch,	—	70 0 0	5 9 4	75 9 4	63 19 8
Bathullen,	—	105 16 0	—	105 16 0	53 18 0
Skeldagh,	—	179 8 0	9 7 4	188 12 4	39 3 0
TOTAL, LEINSTER,	8,235 6 1	5,061 7 0	905 16 9	15,165 7 10	6,209 17 9

* In many cases the amounts entered in the columns include what relate to the Local Authorities during the year 1882, or report of expenditure account.
By date of preceding year.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure of Local Authorities during the year 1885—continued.

District	Expenditure of Local Authorities.				Rate per pound during the year in the Local Authorities Area of the County Wise Paid.*
	Contribution to the Dev. Fund in County Borough and District	Salaried and Allowances of Officers	Other Expenses	Total Expenditure	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Co. Galway.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Galway,	- - -	-	45 7 0	-	45 7 0
Clare,	- - -	-	50 0 0	-	50 0 0
Galway,	- - -	-	79 12 10	3 5 10	82 16 0
Glenamaddy,	- - -	-	35 0 0	-	35 0 0
Gort,	- - -	-	4 0 0	-	4 0 0
Longford,	- - -	-	25 5 0	-	25 5 0
Mount Belvoir,	- - -	-	22 0 0	2 9 4	14 9 4
Oughoward,	- - -	-	15 15 0	-	15 15 0
Portumna,	- - -	-	37 5 0	-	37 5 0
Tuam,	- - -	20 5 0	21 10 0	-	111 15 0
Co. Limerick.					79 5 0
Carrik-on-Shannon,	- - -	-	79 0 0	-	79 0 0
Moncorhampton,	- - -	-	25 11 0	-	25 11 0
Mehill,	- - -	-	72 3 4	-	72 3 4
Co. Mayo.					
Ballina,	- - -	-	149 16 8	3 13 0	151 9 8
Ballinrobe,	- - -	-	70 0 0	-	70 0 0
Belanillet,	- - -	-	23 1 4	-	23 1 4
Castlebar,	- - -	-	20 10 9	4 10 0	25 9 11
Claremorris,	- - -	-	43 6 6	0 19 0	44 3 6
Killala,	- - -	-	24 0 4	-	24 0 4
Newport,	- - -	-	24 7 9	5 8 6	29 16 3
Swinstead,	- - -	-	25 19 6	2 3 0	26 6 6
Westport,	- - -	-	24 7 6	1 10 0	25 17 9
Co. Roscommon.					
Bogha,	- - -	-	82 0 0	-	82 0 0
Cathair,	- - -	-	38 8 9	-	38 8 9
Roscommon,	- - -	-	22 0 0	-	22 0 0
Strankerry,	- - -	-	14 0 0	9 4 3	23 4 3
Co. Sligo.					
Dromore West,	- - -	-	50 14 0	-	50 14 0
Bally,	- - -	-	93 9 4	-	93 9 4
Tolkastry,	- - -	-	45 8 3	-	45 8 3
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT,	90 5 0	1,399 8 0	32 7 4	1,835 0 4	349 13 10
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.					
Ulster.	- - -	199 5 0	1,668 0 3	122 0 5	1,899 3 8
Munster.	- - -	61 10 0	2,389 18 5	75 0 3	2,319 13 8
Limerick.	- - -	8,218 6 1	5,981 7 0	945 16 9	15,105 7 10
Connacht.	- - -	20 0 0	1,532 8 0	32 7 6	1,865 0 4
TOTAL, IRELAND,	8,460 6 1	11,544 13 8	1,195 7 0	31,299 7 6	32,297 15 7

* In noting down the amounts expended in the various districts by Local Authorities during the year 1885, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

IV.—STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Number of Live Stock in each year from 1874 to 1883, inclusive.
(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns)

YEAR.	BEEF and MUTTON.	DAIRY	EDIBLE	MEAT.	PIGS	GOATS.
1874,	247,372	180,430	4,124,790	4,441,689	1,826,168	214,733
1875,	246,119	180,558	4,115,931	4,354,627	1,823,548	214,981
1876,	256,351	183,319	4,187,480	4,090,157	1,625,342	264,089
1877,	273,498	182,413	5,007,200	3,987,989	1,608,712	267,287
1878,	266,613	182,461	5,042,128	4,085,154	1,609,309	253,974
1879,	254,259	188,859	4,042,718	4,047,943	1,873,163	231,003
1880,	262,139	186,337	3,931,917	3,962,453	204,268	261,319
1881,	271,145	187,143	3,936,300	3,926,335	1,654,000	266,076
1882,	260,705	187,762	3,892,211	3,871,355	1,630,128	263,272
1883,	260,614	188,923	4,006,821	3,819,983	1,384,399	262,082
Difference in Numbers between 1882 and 1883,	Difference, 4,511	Increase, 1,261	Increase, 106,000	Increase 147,343	Decrease, 73,33	Decrease, 1,180

TABLE 2.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Ireland during each of the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

Disease	Description of Animal	Year	Number of Cases reported from Number of Towns or other Places upon which such Orchestrion took place	Animals Affected.		Number of Animals		
				Sheep affected from the present outbreak	Animals in each place	Reported	Recovered	Remaining
DISEASE OF SHEEP,	Cattle,	1878	28	4,970	—	8,721	9,618	113
		1879	29	840	—	2,801	2,948	33
		1880	25	919	—	3,441	3,590	44
		1881	29	783	—	3,540	3,631	51
		1882	37	294	1	3,112	3,195	19
		1883	19	459	—	3,031	3,206	59
FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1878	—	—	—	185	—	185
		1879	1	—	—	64	—	64
		1880	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1881	2	—	—	—	—	—
		1882	20	2,019	—	118,052	114	113,941
RABBIT-FEVER,	Sheep,	1878	—	—	—	1,378	—	1,378
		1879	29	—	—	2,640	—	2,640
		1880	27	129	—	1,891	154	1,737
		1881	26	67	—	1,845	56	1,289
		1882	28	147	482	5,810	141	5,698
		1883	24	294	286	3,212	44	2,888
BLADDER,	Horses,	1878	—	—	—	12	No	11,926
		1879	12	—	—	22	—	22
		1880	16	99	—	22	21	—
		1881	8	17	—	19	17	—
		1882	2	14	—	19	16	—
FALC.,	Horses,	1878	—	—	—	12	11	—
		1879	—	—	—	8	—	8
		1880	6	29	—	21	—	21
		1881	4	4	—	3	—	3
		1882	6	2	—	1	—	1
SWINE FEVER,	Swine,	1878	—	—	—	8	—	8
		1879	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1880	15	81	—	569	49	589
		1881	21	45	4	171	24	149
		1882	28	46	—	397	34	373
		1883	29	410	—	2,238	87	2,151

TABLE 3.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

⁴ Our Animal shelter by far our last and shaggyest is and of poor

TABLE 3.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883—continued.

Name	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.		
	No. Hospital.	No. Recd.	Total Admitted															
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.																		
Co. CLARE.																		
Dalgarvan,																		
Derrynane,																		
Eireen,																		
Ballyvourney,																		
Blarney,																		
Gloucester,																		
Hurley,																		
Tralee,																		
Co. CORK.																		
Bandon,																		
Bantry,																		
Carrigtwohill,																		
Cork,																		
Dromanaise,																		
Fitzgerald,																		
Glenbeigh,																		
Killarney,																		
Mallow,																		
Millstreet,																		
Mulgrave,																		
Rathmore,																		
Skibbereen,																		
Tangyel,																		
Co. LIMERICK.																		
Callan,																		
Dingle,																		
Kilnure,																		
Lisdowney,																		
Trillick,																		
Co. LOUTH.																		
Green,																		
Gris,																		
Slieveflock,																		
Monastir,																		
Forrester,																		
Scaldragh,																		
Co. TIPPERARY.																		
Ballyduff,																		
Clonmel,																		
Cooleeney,																		
Castletown,																		
Cashel,																		
Clogheen,																		
Cooleeney,																		
Strong,																		
Borris,																		
Tholin,																		
Tipperary,																		
Co. WATERFORD.																		
Dunguaire,																		
Kilcoole,																		
Lismore,																		
Waterford,																		
Taylors,																		
Total Number,	173	31	204	130	79	209	210	59	64	87	113	13	3	20	5	1	29	23

TABLE 3.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during the Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883—continued.

UNION	1878			1879			1880			1881			1882			1883		
	No. Suspected	No. Prob.	Total Affected															
PROVINCE OF LÉINSTER.																		
Co. CARLOW.	7	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Co. DUBLIN.																		
Balrothery,	59	4	63	50	1	51	125	1	126	65	6	71	37	1	37	41	3	41
Dublin, North,	243	18	261	422	3	425	273	3	276	466	3	469	8	461	956	3	956	956
Dublin, South,	645	9	654	569	9	578	246	8	254	641	9	648	275	7	282	612	10	612
Rathdown,	164	8	172	182	1	183	83	5	88	182	5	186	111	1	112	22	1	22
Co. KILDARE.																		
Athy,	9	1	10	11	1	12	1	1	12	9	1	9	1	1	1	39	6	45
Celbridge,	39	2	35	21	1	22	24	1	24	48	1	48	39	1	39	53	1	54
New,	87	1	88	81	9	89	8	1	89	—	1	—	—	1	1	12	3	14
Co. KILKENNY.																		
Cahir,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goresbridge,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomastown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urquhart,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kings Co.																		
Edenderry,	6	4	6	6	0	6	4	0	4	11	0	11	10	0	10	—	—	—
Farnham,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullamore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscrea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. LONGFORD.																		
Ballyboden,	38	8	46	4	0	4	4	0	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grange,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughloughnane,	4	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. LOUTH.																		
Ardagh,	24	12	28	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	7	—	7	34	—
Broughshane,	42	4	46	21	3	24	59	9	68	9	14	1	39	19	—	19	2	—
Dundalk,	74	6	80	18	3	18	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. MEATH.																		
Dundalkshire,	241	—	141	86	0	186	28	4	32	81	1	82	99	3	23	23	1	23
Kells,	33	—	33	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Monasterevin,	25	—	25	31	—	31	50	—	50	10	20	1	10	6	—	6	29	1
Trim,	1	—	1	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880.	23	—	23	42	3	44	4	—	4	5	—	5	32	—	32	6	—	6
Queen's Co.																		
Abbeyleix,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demaghorna,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanoverstown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. WEXFORD.																		
Athlone,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalkey,	6	—	6	10	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar,	21	—	21	10	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. WESTMEATH.																		
Eamonn,	22	6	27	26	0	27	2	1	3	9	3	9	2	—	2	1	4	—
Gort,	1	—	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	9	19	—	—	2	1	4	—	—
Navan,	6	0	6	3	3	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Westport,	21	8	19	0	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Co. WICKLOW.																		
Ballynahinch,	99	—	99	3	—	4	0	0	0	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynacolin,	—	0	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynaclogher,	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Lower,	9,198	74	9,272	3,577	48	1,613	3,055	29	1,368	1,609	27	1,710*	1,559	37	1,208	1,042	39	3,884

* One Animal recovered from disease.

** Of these 15 cases recovered in that portion of the Union situated in Queen's County.

*** Eleven were omitted in that portion of the Union situated in Co. Louth.

† Total for one animal that recovered.

** Of these 18 cases recovered in that portion of Wales situated in Co. Dublin.

*** One case omitted in that portion of the same situated in Co. Merthyr.

TABLE 3.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.—continued.

^a Includes one that received three doses, and one individual at end of race, but not classed as a finisher.

¹ The author has argued that had been recruited with the others. During the previous year

To fulfill two-tier requirements firms should:

TABLE 4.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of PNEUMO-PNEUMONIA were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, with the Number of Cattle reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF COUNTIES REPORTED AFFECTED.	Farms or other Places.			Holding Cattle on Infected Premises		Cattle Attacked.		Deceased Cattle			
		NUMBER WHICH WERE INFECTED WITH THE DISEASE IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR.	NUMBER REPORTED WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR.	SLAUGHTERED.	BURNED.	RECOVERED DURING THE PAST YEAR.	ATTACKED DURING THE YEAR.	KILLED.	DIED.	RECOVERED.	BURNED.
IRELAND,	16	35	468	525	69	282	—	1,291	1,264	25	9	—
ULSTER,	—	1	1	2	3	7	14	—	9	3	—	—
MUNSTER,	—	4	1	6	7	1	—	—	23	19	4	—
LÉINSTER,	—	5	23	475	338	61	948	—	1,254	1,233	19	2
CONNAUGHT,	—	9	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	3	9	—
CONTINENTAL COUNTIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONTINENTAL COUNTIES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antrim, —	Belfast,	—	—	2	2	2	14	—	9	9	—	—
	Limavady,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare, —	Scoil,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Kerry, —	Listowel,	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	15	14	1	—
	Tralee,	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Limerick,	Kilmallock,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	1	9	—
	Kenmare West,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Waterford,	Kilmacthomas, —	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Dublin, —	Balfebury,	—	8	22	24	6	—	—	65	61	9	—
	Carlow,	—	—	16	17	—	—	—	61	60	—	—
	North Dublin,	—	9	137	145	—	23	—	409	405	9	—
	South Dublin,	—	24	169	203	—	963	—	523	513	10	—
	Hastings,	—	1	40	41	8	—	—	79	78	—	—
Wexford,	Athy,	—	5	4	10	10	0	—	15	15	—	—
	Celbridge,	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
	Nass,	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
King's, —	Roscrea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Louth, —	Ardee,	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	11	11	—	—
	Drogheda,	—	—	32	32	10	—	—	19	19	—	—
Monk., —	Ardee,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Drogheda,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dundalk,	—	—	10	10	15	15	—	26	26	—	—
	Kells,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
	Narren,	—	—	1	12	12	—	—	25	22	1	—
	Tara,	—	—	4	4	—	21	—	6	6	—	—
Queen's,	Athy,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—
	Carlow,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	Wexford,	—	—	2	2	20	—	—	11	11	—	—
Wicklow,	Rathdown,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Galway,	Tralee,	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	3	1	—
Donegal,	Buncrana,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total—Ireland,	—	35	468	525	69	282	—	1,291	1,264	25	9	—

NAME 5.—Number of Passes or other Places in the Counties of JULIETTE upon which Fresh Obstrucons of Poor and Moors Disease were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorites to have occurred during the year 1851, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have

STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

THE WOODS OF LINDEN

TABLE 6.—Number of Farms or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of GLANDERS were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCE	Number of Counties reported from	Farms or Other Places.		Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
		Number which were Infected with the Disease at the end of the previous year	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks of Glanders occurred during the year	Total Number of Horses Attacked in the year	Remaining Infected from the previous year	Attacked during the year	Killed	Died	Recovered
IRELAND,	7	—	10	10	—	18	11	1	—
Ulster,	6	—	7	7	—	8	6	—	—
Munster,	10	—	13	3	—	13	3	1	—
Leinster,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connacht,	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTIES.	Counties.								
Astram,	Ballymena, —	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
	Ballymena, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Belfast, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armagh,	Armagh, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyrone,	Gortin, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Down,	Laragh, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clare,	Elands, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork,	Cork, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerry,	Dougle, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total—Ireland,	—	10	10	—	18	11	1	—

TABLE 7.—Number of Farms or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

PROVINCE	Number of Counties reported from	Farms or Other Places.		Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
		Number which were Infected with the Disease at the end of the previous year	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks of Fever occurred during the year	Total Number of Horses Attacked in the year	Remaining Infected from the previous year	Attacked during the year	Killed	Died	Recovered
IRELAND,	6	1	5	6	0	7	6	1	—
Ulster,	50	3	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Munster,	50	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leinster,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connacht,	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COUNTIES.	Counties.								
Armagh,	Armagh, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magnagh,	Cloone, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	Kilmacthomas, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin,	Balrothery, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath,	Athlone, —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total—Ireland,	—	3	6	1	7	6	1	—

STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE 8.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

Province:	Number of Counties reported from	Farms or other Places			Healthy State on Selected Premises		State Attacked		Diseased State				
		Reported with the Disease at the time of the previous year		Reported again with the Disease at the time of the present year	Total Number of Farms or other Places	Infected	Recovered	Recovering (including those from the previous year)	All Infected during the year	Killed	Died	Recovered	
		Infected	Recovered	Total	Infected	Recovered	Infected	Infected	Killed	Died	Recovered	Remaining	
IRELAND,	26	1	419	450	11	14	—	1198	62	392	239	16	
Ulster,	—	7	—	15	35	—	1	—	39	—	27	19	—
Munster,	—	6	1	180	180	5	6	—	481	63	363	74	1
Laois,	—	12	—	285	285	6	7	—	651	18	453	155	15
Connacht,	—	3	—	19	19	—	—	—	86	1	29	6	—
Counties	Counties												
Cavan,	Leitrim,	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Donegal,	Letterkenny,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Derry,	Banbridge,	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	15	—	14	1	—
	Newtownards,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Londonderry,	Derry,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tyrone,	Omagh,	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—
Clare,	Eamis,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Scarrif,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cat'	Bantry,	Cork,	—	1	12	12	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
	Fermoy,	Mallow,	—	1	1	1	—	—	15	—	—	15	—
Kerry,	Drigile,	Killarney,	—	—	32	32	3	—	92	11	27	4	—
	Liswood,	Tralee,	—	—	14	14	—	—	45	—	33	33	—
Limerick,	Glin,	Kilmallock,	—	—	10	10	—	—	35	2	30	3	—
	Limerick,	Mitchelstown,	—	—	8	8	—	—	15	0	5	5	—
	Rathkeale,	Tipperary,	—	—	6	6	—	—	4	1	3	—	—
Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	Carrick-on-Suir,	—	—	11	11	—	—	26	—	19	5	—
	Cashel,	Caoldalton,	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
	Clonmel,	—	—	9	9	—	—	37	—	35	35	—	—
	Naas,	Thurles,	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	—	5	10	—
	Tipperary,	—	—	4	4	—	—	15	—	5	10	—	—
Waterford,	Kilmacthomas,	Waterford,	—	—	5	5	—	—	22	0	12	10	—
			—	—	6	6	—	—	16	—	9	7	—

TABLE 5.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, with the Number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered—continued.

COUNTY	District	Farms or other Places		Swine Slaughtered		Swine Attacked		Swine Killed		Swine Recovered		
		Number which were Infected in the District in the previous year	Number which were Infected in the place during the year	Total Number of Farms which Infected during the year	Slaughtered	Brought up	Re-slaughtered from the previous year	Attacked during the year	Killed	Died	Recovered	Remaining
Carlow,	Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford,	—	—	11	11	—	—	16	—	6	8	—
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	11	—	9	2	—
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Dublin,	North Dublin, South Dublin, Bathstown,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Wicklow,	Edenderry, Naas,	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
Kilkenny,	Cantwellstown, Kilkenny, New Ross,	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	4	14	3
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	5	2	—
—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	20	0	6
—	Thomastown, Uringford, Waterford,	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	7	1	—
—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	19	9	—
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
King's,	Pancrasstown, Roscrea, Tullamore,	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	15	—	4
—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	11	3	—
Laois,	Graanagh,	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	—	37	—	2
Louth,	Ardee, Drogheda, Dundalk,	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	3	6	—
—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	6	0	—
—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	12	10	—
—	Drogheda, Kells, Oldcastle,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's,	Carlow, Mountmellick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford,	Graanagh,	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
—	Ecclesbally, Gorey, New Ross, Wexford,	—	—	29	29	—	—	—	—	224	10	224
—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Wexford,	Ballyglass, Shillelagh,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Galway,	Ballyadroe, Carron, Galway, Portumna,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Leitrim,	Portumna, Carrick-on-Shannon,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Donegal,	Boyle, Ecclesbally,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Total for Ireland,	—	1	419	420	11	14	—	1,106	62	892	220	16

TABLE 9.—Number of Farms or other places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of Sheep-Scar were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1883, and the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

County.	No. of Farms or other places upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place.	No. of Sheep attacked.	Description.	No. of Farms or other places upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place.	No. of Sheep affected.
IRELAND.	26	265	5,307*		
ULSTER.	4	97	311	Tipperary,	31
MONSTER.	8	70	197	Waterford,	70
LÉINSTER,	31	389	9,389	Total for Munster,	79
CONNACTY,	3	2	39		
			LÉINSTER.		
			Cavan,	11	281
			Dublin,	8	31
			Offaly,	43	173
			Kilkenny,	8	121
			King's Co.,	2	137
			Louth,	-	-
			Meath,	3	3
			Queen's Co.,	3	84
			Wexford,	7	231
			Wicklow,	6	49
			Total for Leinster,	170	3,500
			CONNACTY.		
			Galway,	1	26
			Limerick,	-	-
			Mayo,	-	-
			Roscommon,	1	10
			Sligo,	1	4
			Total for Connacht,	3	39
			MUNSTER.		
			Cork,	12	25
			Cork,	12	202
			Kerry,	3	65
			Limerick,	3	8
			Total for Munster,	13	239

* In addition to the above, 10 sheep were attacked at various ports, affected with the disease. For particulars, see Table 10.

TABLE 10.—Returns showing the Number of Animals brought for Shipment to various Ports, and detained by the Government Veterinary Inspectors as being affected with Contagious Disease during the year 1883.

Port.	No. of Animals detained.	Disease.	Port.	No. of Animals detained.	Disease.
Cork,	9	Sheep Scab	Dundalk,	6	Sheep Scab
Dublin,	16		Enniskillen,	7	
"	71	Foot " and Mouth Disease	Total,	103	
Dundalk,	1	Foot and Mouth Disease			

V.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

TABLE I.—Number of CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

YEAR.	CATTLE.				SWINE.				SWINE.			
	CATTLE,		SWINE, SHEEP, AND SWINE		CATTLE,		SWINE,		SWINE,		SWINE.	
	FAT CATTLE.	HEW CATTLE TAXED OR BROUGHT FOR PRESERVATION.	OTHER CATTLE.	Total.	CATTLE.	TOTAL.	SWINE.	LAMB.	TOTAL.	HEW SWINE.	OTHER SWINE.	Total.
1874.	-	-	-	600,330	61,679	531,939	-	-	741,934	-	-	346,338
1875.	*	-	256,661	289,176	11,757	569,414	25,704	293,316	641,807	278,672	917,919	288,179
1876.	*	-	270,324	328,652	15,735	623,311	48,947	666,915	474,971	911,957	658,969	426,044
1877.	*	-	246,668	246,668	8,849	7,706	410,603	357,788	649,441	437,122	189,545	650,774
1878.	*	-	215,944	416,739	4,934	687,657	61,864	729,521	446,935	192,371	643,936	401,107
1879.	*	-	247,897	380,944	8,845	674,856	60,584	611,570	306,621	110,750	673,371	371,079
1880.	*	-	222,935	417,933	8,843	655,950	65,471	721,891	302,906	211,937	714,743	238,653
1881.	*	-	274,193	365,209	3,794	533,725	37,891	571,537	415,703	151,924	577,917	349,209
1882.	*	-	291,277	487,709	3,003	729,581	59,895	702,574	380,046	164,556	538,404	453,453
1883.	*	-	239,660	279,810	1,819	505,949	46,927	552,487	246,621	149,199	433,793	57,234

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.					SWINE.		
	FAT.	SKINS.	OTHER CATTLE.	CALVES.	TOTAL.	SKINS.	LARD.	TOTAL.
Baldwin,	24	58	1	-	51	13	324	338
Belfast,	8,224	43,423	231	100	59,548	5,047	8,418	38,237
Cork,	4,009	94,504	947	20,812	123,364	55,157	37,723	67,120
Drogheda,	45,008	14,395	-	-	55,303	37,399	39,468	62,266
Dublin,	314,363	41,038	-	383	357,180	145,016	88,018	300,998
Dundalk,	5,142	18,209	169	1,204	21,515	3,050	30,015	30,610
Dunleath,	-	3	1,011	-	1,014	-	-	-
Grennan,	-	338	8,303	-	8,641	21,038	3,940	25,918
Larne,	-	10,002	-	146	10,148	1,699	-	1,698
Limerick,	-	7,018	678	-	7,696	3,013	-	3,013
Londonderry,	18,736	30,376	-	6	30,718	24,748	516	35,238
Howth,	-	294	6,387	-	6,681	3,747	3,862	6,949
Portrush,	-	326	4,336	40	4,672	6,319	829	7,132
Rings,	-	2,204	3,394	-	5,598	3,319	8,815	8,815
Waterford,	11,412	26,641	169	788	46,749	35,214	18,247	38,275
Wexford,	-	593	6	-	599	397	-	397
Wexford,	-	5,018	4,238	905	9,151	31,018	3,653	34,371
Total, 1895, -	225,009	872,018	1,019	65,987	319,016	145,011	600,999	-
Total, 1896, -	216,177	619,316	3,068	19,605	309,394	303,118	144,016	465,406
Total, 1897, -	275,123	359,039	3,265	21,032	379,361	439,700	191,216	571,277
Total, 1898, -	258,083	277,393	5,813	69,671	324,752	169,006	921,317	781,703
Total, 1899, -	907,877	230,342	6,045	76,304	642,270	508,015	146,578	608,875
Total, 1900, -	261,264	816,728	4,056	41,364	319,393	642,010	150,918	642,010

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

BARREL PORTS.	CATTLE.					SWINE.		
	FAT.	SKINS.	OTHER CATTLE.	CALVES.	TOTAL.	SKINS.	LARD.	TOTAL.
Ardsheen,	128	4,218	288	80	5,516	48	328	318
Ayr,	-	1,211	5	-	1,216	-	-	-
Bantry,	317	22,049	-	-	22,366	98	38	87
Bristol,	8,018	65,773	23	24,812	95,603	49,942	35,018	85,713
Carlingford,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Campbelltown,	-	-	-	-	-	394	-	394
Fleetwood,	2,439	16,216	-	29	16,256	160	1,998	2,946
Glasgow,	17,548	49,211	1,801	3,018	60,771	1,212	1,610	7,312
Gronock,	138	4,383	-	-	4,521	-	-	-
Holmpool,	16,482	17,041	-	-	33,523	15,250	20,058	35,258
Liverpool,	110,004	71,182	354	15,019	106,207	210,145	91,473	318,678
London,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milford,	1,058	6,335	28	4,010	10,403	12,203	8,485	29,480
Morecambe,	248	10,445	-	-	10,693	3,220	331	3,078
Newport,	422	616	-	218	1,256	6,947	8,271	18,248
Oban,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Plymouth,	-	2	-	25	27	-	-	-
Riford,	1271	2,619	-	-	2,619	-	-	-
Southampton,	82	213	-	-	83	-	6	4
Sunderland,	-	14,339	-	205	14,544	1,318	-	3,157
Whitby,	-	3,321	-	-	3,321	-	-	-
Total, -	298,489	973,833	1,452	44,817	106,307	513,185	344,010	480,999

STATISTICS AS TO ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

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the Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Exports.			Gales.	Imports.				Males or Females.	Assn.	Total Animals	Ports of Embarkation
Pds.	stones	Total		Barrels	Mares	Geldings	Total				
100	-	100	2	-	0	2	0	-	-	400	Bullock.
0,320	6,320	36,376	302	35	3,879	4,186	7,045	-	-	107,601	Bullock.
45,000	750	45,750	46	5	521	5,103	5,116	4	300	151,914	Cork.
51,774	0	51,774	131	1	260	376	377	-	2	141,816	Drogheda.
285,346	411	182,556	100	6	6,677	5,126	11,803	0	13	540,216	Fitzwilliam.
20,025	15,210	35,231	8,107	-	258	619	917	2	30	41,000	Dundalk.
317	18	286	20	-	3	1	2	-	-	2,000	Dundrum.
20,711	619	25,829	653	-	234	1,119	1,313	1	3	35,817	Gorey.
-	519	519	0	1	359	216	511	-	6	14,779	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	3,483	Lisaragh.
38,380	11	18,121	20	-	218	612	811	-	0	54,613	Londonderry.
6,306	36	6,346	08	-	218	605	905	-	4	18,101	Nerry.
16	18	26	1	-	24	64	26	-	-	2,000	Portrush.
4,688	-	4,688	1	-	23	91	111	-	6	12,318	Sligo.
20,248	-	20,248	31	6	2,123	1,952	3,410	4	9	123,013	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	4	0	13	-	-	303	Wexford.
20,245	8	20,253	5	-	2	18	18	1	18	43,981	Witport.
410,988	37,294	410,987	5,273	23	19,119	54,800	84,909	28	615	1,000,216	Total, 1883.
445,043	60,012	505,056	5,358	87	21,712	46,463	74,204	29	819	1,017,409	Total, 1882.
346,323	50,423	329,000	4,892	45	22,821	18,819	40,620	53	529	1,079,448	Total, 1881.
331,504	58,263	322,026	4,934	21	16,937	19,061	32,998	16	273	1,045,860	Total, 1880.
352,049	53,014	421,062	4,307	45	9,162	16,212	35,099	26	817	1,775,045	Total, 1879.
400,137	60,328	476,547	5,428	87	8,213	20,016	21,242	28	848	1,946,482	Total, 1878.

Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain.

Exports.			Gales.	Imports.				Males or Females.	Assn.	Total Animals	British Ports
Pds.	stones	Total		Barrels	Horses	Geldings	Total				
-	-	-	-	1	840	102	942	-	1	15,454	Aberdeen.
-	1,758	1,758	2	1	24	27	44	-	-	3,118	Ayr.
-	206	2,360	167	3	123	203	323	-	4	31,123	Banbury.
-	212	212	212	2	721	103	1,214	-	120	151,600	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	1	21	22	-	-	1	Cardiff.
-	20	20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	324	Compton-bow.
1,786	1,250	3,039	61	2	210	1,033	2,015	-	1	20,003	Fleetwood.
1,201	183	7,160	49	3	1,616	2,747	5,005	1	33	35,194	Hunger.
-	1	1	-	-	1	32	33	-	-	6,181	Greenock.
116,317	651	218,485	2,014	2	3,849	4,614	8,164	6	8	92,668	Holyhead.
319,772	18,553	180,514	8,048	1	3,004	5,661	8,266	4	28	83,649	Liverpool.
-	3	1	-	-	19	26	45	2	-	1,341	London.
-	62,000	62,000	20	2	3,210	5,142	5,352	2	161	187,408	Maidstone.
3,628	4	7,638	3	-	42	63	105	4	3	20,222	Massachusetts.
310	18	310	26	-	18	31	56	4	-	11,307	Newport.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	Ordn.
-	4	4	-	-	2	15	22	-	-	38	Plymouth.
-	129	129	-	-	26	37	63	-	-	3,149	Shef.
4,037	-	4,037	6	-	28	38	66	+	-	8,381	Southampton.
-	619	619	6	3	231	516	766	+	-	15,003	Sunderland.
325	32	324	19	-	29	41	70	-	-	2,318	Whitby.
420,781	27,394	611,011	6,219	22	56,535	14,301	96,107	10	405	3,200,879	Total.

TABLE 4.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

PORT OF DISCHARGE.	CATTLE.					SWINE.		
	Fal.	Bulls.	Other Cattle.	Cows.	Total	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ballint.	2	265	—	52	319	—	—	—
Dundrum.	—	72	—	8	80	120	—	120
Grennan.	—	25	—	—	25	42	—	42
Warrington.	—	21	—	8	29	32	—	32
Total, 1915.	—	618	—	89	697	155	—	155

TABLE 5.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Douglas,	—	258	—	57	315	135	—	135
Ramsey,	—	25	—	—	25	—	—	—
Total, 1915.	—	618	—	87	695	155	—	155
Total, 1914.	—	318	—	89	397	148	—	148
Total, 1913.	—	303	—	—	303	1,014	265	1,282
Total, 1912.	—	619	—	87	696	149	89	132
Total, 1911.	—	154	—	88	218	659	39	698
Total, 1910.	—	282	—	98	219	184	—	184

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during

PORT OF ARRIVAL.	CATTLE.					SWINE.		
	Fal.	Bulls.	Other Cattle.	Cows.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ardrosson.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayr.	—	—	—	—	—	2	395	400
Barrow.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Campbelltown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	245
Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fleetwood.	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Glasgow.	—	—	7	4	11	450	3,103	3,554
Greenock.	—	—	—	—	—	66	36	100
Holyhead.	—	—	8	—	8	1	—	1
Liverpool.	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—
London.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millport.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Morley.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newport.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oban.	—	—	—	—	—	324	35	359
Plymouth.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathfeth.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southampton.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Swansea.	—	—	8	—	8	314	2,100	2,414
Strangford Ferry.	—	—	—	—	—	394	—	394
Whalehaven.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	7	23	—	30	5,164	3,652	4,819

STATISTICS AS TO ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

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the Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland

Ireland,			Ports	Holland,				Males or Females	Athen	Total Animals	Places of Embarkation.
Total	Sheep	Total		Baile-	Sheep	Gallows	Total				
-	-	-	-	-	28	46	70	-	-	567	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	Dundrum.
-	-	-	1	-	31	16	47	-	-	349	Greencore.
-	-	-	19	-	3	1	4	-	-	69	Warrington.
-	-	-	12	-	34	46	80	-	-	707	Total, 903.

the Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Disembarkation in the Isle of Man.

Ireland,			Ports	Holland,				Males or Females	Athen	Total Animals	Places of Embarkation.
Total	Sheep	Total		Baile-	Sheep	Gallows	Total				
-	-	-	18	-	28	38	66	-	-	720	Douglas.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	Hansay.
-	-	-	13	-	28	38	66	-	-	510	Total, 1,038.
-	-	-	13	-	18	18	36	-	-	1,118	Total, 1,696.
3	-	1	49	-	33	36	69	-	-	3,420	Total, 1,645.
-	-	-	1	-	4	2	6	-	-	1,378	Total, 1,646.
-	-	-	9	-	3	2	5	-	-	619	Total, 1,619.
1	12	13	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	493	Total, 1,628.

Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Embarkation.

Ireland,			Ports	Holland,				Males or Females	Athen	Total Animals	Embossed Ports.
Total	Sheep	Total		Baile-	Males	Gallows	Total				
-	-	-	-	1	30	14	44	-	-	45	Aberdeen.
-	-	-	-	1	1	0	1	-	-	400	Aja.
-	9	9	-	2	14	8	20	-	-	56	Barrow.
-	-	-	-	1	26	18	44	-	-	200	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	810	Campbeltown.
-	-	-	-	1	2	10	12	-	-	22	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	8	35	120	154	-	-	180	Fleetwood.
-	9	9	-	8	120	948	918	8	6	3,610	Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	-	5	19	33	-	-	213	Greenock.
-	8	8	-	1	234	487	494	-	3	637	Holyhead.
-	1	1	9	8	66	156	190	-	1	231	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	4	18	14	-	-	14	London.
-	-	-	-	2	43	160	146	-	-	166	Millom.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Montrose.
-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	12	Newport.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	Oman.
-	-	-	-	-	3	7	7	-	-	8	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	-	4	Rathlin.
-	-	-	2	-	3	3	7	-	-	5	Southampton.
-	-	-	1	1	26	49	55	-	-	1,000	Stranraer.
-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	204	Stornoway.
-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	9	Whitby.
-	8	8	3	21	381	3,735	3,816	6	7	6,819	Total.

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Port or Stationary.	Cattle,					Sheep		
	Fat.	Rams.	Other Cattle.	Owens.	Total.	Lambs.	Total.	
Belfast,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast,	-	-	7	4	-	-	12	122
Cahirciveen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Cork,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dragheda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin,	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	-
Dundalk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greencore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larne,	-	-	8	-	8	658	658	1,718
Limerick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry,	-	-	4	6	-	329	329	939
Woolley Quay,	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	204
Merry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poolewe,	-	-	-	-	-	16	418	434
Sligo,	-	-	2	-	2	39	398	329
Waterford,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Westport,	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34
Wexford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 1881,	2	22	-	2	25	1,084	2,648	4,812
Total, 1882,	2	565	-	46	562	20,812	21,367	31,884
Total, 1883,	260	102	1	34	304	21,377	4,219	25,596
Total, 1884,	3,281	843	1	422	3,746	17,817	4,010	21,828
Total, 1885,	462	819	21	121	5,402	24,914	3,295	28,211
Total, 1886,	471	417	1	828	1,716	21,098	2,649	24,755

TABLE 8.—Return of the Number of Persons in Contact with Animals, either in Great Britain or on Board Ship in transit to or from Great Britain, who underwent Disinfection, on entering Ports in Ireland, during the Year 1883, in pursuance of Orders made to that effect.

Port in Ireland.	Number of Persons Disinfected.	Port in Ireland.	Number of Persons Disinfected.
Belfast,	3,397	Newry,	304
Cork,	9,323	Porthcawl,	26
Dragheda,	1,256	Warrington,	40
Dublin,	7,586	Waterford,	1,117
Dundalk,	1,430	Wexford,	91
Greencore,	1,862	Total,	21,716
Larne,	301		
Londonderry,	1,488		

STATISTICS AS TO ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

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Year ended 31st December, 1883, showing the Ports of Debarcation.

PORTS			GENTS	HARBOURS				MILES or JEN. MILE	ARMS	TOTAL ANIMALS	PORT OF DEBARCATION.	
TYPE	BOATS	TRAIL.		STK. BOATS	MARSH.	FISHING.	TOTAL.					
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Balton.
+	2	9	3	18	137	379	542	+	2	2,141		Ballyat.
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Cahernane.
+	+	+	+	1	22	167	189	+	2	112		Cork.
+	+	+	+	3	10	18	32	+	1	52		Dingle.
+	0	0	0	4	166	439	589	+	1	517		Dublin.
+	+	+	+	1	28	59	119	+	+	55		Dundalk.
+	+	+	+	2	97	56	146	+	2	1,269		Glosson.
+	3	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	3		Lane.
+	+	+	+	+	97	47	144	+	+	1,010		Limerick.
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	304		Londonderry.
+	+	+	+	+	6	4	10	+	1	9		Moher Gap.
+	+	+	+	+	5	14	19	+	1	116		Mony.
+	+	+	+	+	+	9	22	+	+	226		Portrush.
+	+	+	+	45	118	349	512	+	+	162		Sligo.
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	80		Waterford.
+	+	+	+	3	2	1	6	+	+	4		Wexford.
0	0	0	0	51	519	3,216	3,757	4	7	5,118	Total, 1883.	
0	27	30	30	55	701	1,073	1,823	15	7	30,031	Total, 1882.	
1	333	374	4	13	252	1,018	9,474	3	5	34,115	Total, 1881.	
18	320	312	31	18	512	1,216	9,913	17	6	26,368	Total, 1880.	
300	49	147	31	35	501	1,379	1,397	39	7	22,142	Total, 1879.	
248	66	254	0	25	926	1,707	2,032	7	5	22,412	Total, 1878.	

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